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Reagan Is Prepared To Accept Use of Force on Terrorists

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A wide-ranging discussion is under way in the Reagan administration on the risks, benefits and timing of reprisals against international terrorism.

In a related matter, the administration is backing away from its campaign to close the Beirut International Airport and shifting its efforts to negotiating improvements in airport security with the Lebanese government.

The key requirement for that strategy, however, is that the use of that ranking military officials contend. But the official said the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 and the killing of a Navy diver aboard the plane demonstrated that Americans were already at risk.

The current discussion is remi-

niscant of the debate late in 1983 after the suicide bombing of a Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. servicemen. The bombing and the subsequent withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon triggered an inconclusive struggle in the administration in which George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security affairs adviser, argued for reprisals, while Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff stressed the risks involved in retaliation.

An official said Thursday that while the lines of debate remained basically the same, there was now a crucial difference. "Now everyone recognizes we're going to have to hit back at the terrorists," the official said. "The questions are how do it at just the right time, with the greatest effectiveness and in a way that has the fullest possible support of world opinion."

A senior administration official acknowledged that a U.S. strike could encourage reprisals against U.S. military bases, as some high-ranking military officials contend. But the official said the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 and the killing of a Navy diver aboard the plane demonstrated that Americans were already at risk.

The possibility of further acts of terrorism exists independently of any action the United States might take, the official said, "but putting terrorists on notice that they face risks will diminish the number of incidents against our citizens over time."

The previous debate on terrorism led to a decision in late 1984, a year after the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon, to approve a covert operation directing the Central Intelligence Agency to train and support counterterrorist units. Four months later, foreign members of one of the units, acting without CIA knowledge or authorization, launched a car bombing in Beirut that killed 80 persons but missed the radical Muslim leader who was the apparent target.

President Reagan said the CIA subsequently canceled the program of support for the counterterrorists.

In a speech Monday, Mr. Reagan linked Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua as members of an international terrorist confederation with ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other terrorist groups. An official said that Mr. Reagan was trying "to develop a base of public support for action" and that he would continue to make terrorism a major theme because it "will be on our agenda publicly for a long time."

Backing up that speech, a new State Department report has been developed charging that Nicaragua has developed strategic ties with Iran, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, officials said.

Officials said that what was emerging from the discussion was a criterion for anti-terrorist action that would require that any U.S. strike be "survivable" and clearly tied to a terrorist act. Ideally, officials would like to take military action just before a strike against a U.S. target or just after such an attack. They also said that the U.S. activity would require an after-the-fact justification that could be supported by aerial photographs.

Task Force Leader Chosen

Retired Admiral James L. Holloway, former chief of naval operations and a veteran of three wars, has been named to head a task force charged with examining how the United States can combat terrorism, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Plans to set up the panel were announced by President Reagan during the TWA hijacking last month.



One of the Beirut hijackers met reporters on June 30.

3 Suspects Named In TWA Hijacking

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The state radio said Friday that the government had ordered three men prosecuted in the hijacking of TWA Flight 847. It named the suspects as Ali Atwa, Ali Yunes and Ahmed Kharbeia but it said it had no further information about them or about an unspecified number of accomplices. The radio said nothing about the three being in custody and did not say whether warrants for them had been issued in the June 14 hijacking.

In its 11 A.M. news broadcast, the radio said that the names of the three men had been "referred to the competent judicial authorities" in the Mount Lebanon part of Beirut, which includes the international airport. The news item was dropped without explanation from further broadcasts. Government sources, who insisted on anonymity, said this was done because of instructions "from above."

Reagan to Have 2d Operation For 'Precancerous' Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will undergo surgery Saturday for a large, potentially cancerous polyp in his colon, a White House spokesman announced Friday.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the fleshy intestinal growth was believed to be "precancerous" but was still being studied by doctors. It was discovered during an examination of Mr. Reagan's colon Friday at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

A smaller, benign polyp that doctors had planned to remove during the procedure was taken out without incident, Mr. Speakes said, but the new growth requires more extensive surgery.

If the operation goes as expected, the president will remain in the hospital for a week to 10 days, the spokesman said.

Doctors at the naval hospital, where Mr. Reagan, 74, had gone for what was described as a routine

removal of a benign "pseudopolyp" from his colon, found a large polyp.

They said it could not be removed by instruments they were using to probe his intestines and recommended surgery either immediately or in several weeks.

Mr. Reagan, in consultation with his wife, Nancy, chose to undergo the three-hour operation on Saturday, Mr. Speakes said.

He said doctors found "a larger villous adenomatous-appearing polyp in the cecum," the upper portion of the intestine.

"An adenoma is a glandular polyp described as precancerous," Mr. Speakes said.

Asked if there would be a temporary transfer of power to Vice President George Bush, Mr. Speakes would say only that, "We are prepared for any contingency."

The cabinet and congressional leaders have been informed of the president's condition, the spokesman said.



Fires Rage On in California

A firefighter is doused in Los Gatos, California, near San Jose, to clean off soot accumulated while fighting a 14,000-acre brushfire. Twenty houses have been destroyed and dozens of people evacuated. Fires burned elsewhere in the state, with more than 300,000 acres destroyed this week.

U.S., EC Make Peace in 'Pasta War,' Abandon Plans for Trade Sanctions

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community and the United States have reached a compromise in their trade dispute over pasta only hours before the end of a one-week truce for further negotiations to take place.

The key element of the accord, which will be ratified by EC agriculture ministers on Monday, included a cut in the export subsidies that the group gave to its pasta traders to offset the difference in high European prices and lower prices in the United States, the official said.

Diplomats said the export subsidy would drop to 8 European currency units (\$6) per 100 kilograms of pasta from the previous 14 ECUs.

In exchange, the EC will not retaliate with higher tariffs on lemons and nuts from the United States. The planned retaliation provided for increasing import duties from 8 percent to 20 percent for U.S. lemons and to 30 percent for walnuts.

The penalties were originally scheduled to come into force at midnight on July 5, but both sides agreed on a one-week truce for further negotiations to take place.

The U.S. administration planned the pasta tariff penalties because it objected to these special arrangements which, it said, were illegal and harmed U.S. citrus growers.

Officials said that the EC move to cut export subsidies, a cornerstone of the group's controversial agricultural policy, was the first such concession to be made in trade talks with disgruntled partners and could set a precedent.

They said they feared that other trading partners could now ask for similar cuts in export subsidies, exposing EC agricultural policy to continuous attacks.

The EC has often argued that its export subsidies are in line with international regulations on agricultural trade and are, therefore, not negotiable.

solutions to a dispute over special concessions favoring the entry of citrus fruit that the EC grants countries in the Mediterranean region under preferential trade and aid agreements, the official said.

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The two sides will also look for

the White House said the measure placed too much emphasis on economic assistance and not enough on military aid. In addition, the administration is upset by a provision that would bar Jordan from receiving advanced weapons unless the president certified that the Jordanian government was ready to recognize Israel and enter into peace talks with it.

The bill adopted Thursday outlines \$12.6 billion in foreign aid programs for the fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Appropriations in a later bill would be needed to finance those programs.

Many conservatives swung behind Thursday's bill after several amendments that moved the legislation toward the right.

Mr. Weber, a leading conservative in the House, said, "It's a change in policy in the right direction. We're really enunciating a Reagan doctrine in the Congress — that we will support resistance movements around the world."

He added that, with President Ronald Reagan in the White House, Republicans had a greater responsibility to support foreign

U.S. Senators Approve South African Sanctions

'Angry' House Widens Aid to Anti-Marxists

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a \$12.6-billion foreign aid bill that appears to reflect a growing determination on Capitol Hill to confront Communist and other leftist governments around the world.

The legislation authorizes new aid for guerrillas battling the Marxist governments in Cambodia and Afghanistan, and it lifts a nine-year ban on help to insurgent forces in Angola.

Last month, the House reversed earlier votes and supported renewed aid to forces seeking to topple the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Vin Weber, Republican of Minnesota, summed up the mood: "Members of Congress don't want to look weak right now."

Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, added: "It's sort of an angry mood around here. Who can we stick it to next?"

The bill was approved in a voice vote as lawmakers sought to avoid a recorded vote that could prove politically troublesome in the future.

The Senate has approved a \$12.6-billion foreign aid bill and a conference will be needed to reconcile the two versions.

The action Thursday means that Congress is now likely to approve its first foreign aid bill since 1981. In recent years, such legislation was swamped by a number of highly emotional issues and Congress found it easier to finance foreign aid programs through catchall spending bills that avoided controversy.

However, the Reagan administration opposed the bill offered Thursday, raising the possibility that the president might veto whatever compromise emerged from a conference.

The White House said the measure placed too much emphasis on economic assistance and not enough on military aid. In addition, the administration is upset by a provision that would bar Jordan from receiving advanced weapons unless the president certified that the Jordanian government was ready to recognize Israel and enter into peace talks with it.

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Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who helped engineer Senate passage of a sanctions bill.

Economic Moves Aim At Apartheid

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved legislation imposing economic sanctions on the government of South Africa. The vote was 80-12.

The action Thursday evening means that it is likely that Congress, for the first time, will approve sanctions aimed at forcing the South African government to ease apartheid.

Such a move would be a major rebuff for the Reagan administration, which has followed a policy that it calls constructive engagement. The policy intends to seek change in South Africa's racial policies by diplomatic persuasion, not by confrontation.

The Senate bill would ban new bank loans to the government; the sale of computers to agencies, such as the police, that enforce apartheid; and the sale of goods used in nuclear production.

The bill also requires American companies with 25 or more employees to follow the Sullivan principles, a set of guidelines named for the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan of Philadelphia, that would require them to offer blacks the same treatment as whites in housing and employment.

The House has already approved a package of tougher sanctions, including bans on new investment by American companies in South Africa, on U.S. loans to the South African government, on the importation of South African gold coins, on the sale of computers to the South African government and on the sale of goods used in nuclear production.

The administration strongly opposed the bill.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Boy Scouts vs. the IRS Council Is at War With Computer

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The leaders of the Bucktail Council of Boy Scouts in DuBois, Pennsylvania, are learning patience, above all.

For a year, the scouting administrative organization has been forced into an inexcusable relationship with the Internal Revenue Service.

"I don't even flinch anymore when we get registered letters from them," said Doug Krofina, scout executive.

The Bucktail Council's problem has to do with the payments of wage taxes (about \$7,900 quarterly) for the council's eight employees. The Bucktails coordinate scouting activities for about 3,500 youngsters in north-central Pennsylvania.

The group's accountant has

records that, he said, show the payments have been made on time and accurately. He has the canceled checks to prove it, he said.

The IRS computer says otherwise.

Four days after Mr. Krofina went to work with the Bucktail Council in June 1984, he received four statements from the IRS, notifying him that the council was delinquent and had overpaid or underpaid thousands of dollars. Mr. Krofina said he immediately sent documents to straighten out the mix-up and forgot about it.

In July, however, he received a check for \$2,662 made out to the Bucktails. Mr. Krofina returned the check.

In August came a bill for back taxes of 2 cents, with an added penalty of \$153. Mr. Krofina said he immediately sent documents to straighten out the mix-up and forgot about it.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Panel's Report Card: Japan Schools Need Reform

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Nearly a year ago, Japan's prime minister appointed a commission to reassess a national school system that he had described repeatedly as outmoded, uncreative, rigid and inhibiting.

Now the 25-member panel has reported back, with a conclusion that the system is every bit as bad as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said it was. In fact, the Ad Hoc Advisory Council on Education seemed to suggest, it may well be worse.

"Despite its merit," the panel said, "the main thrust of this country's education has been to have students memorize information and facts. The development of the ability to think and judge on one's own and the development of creativity has been hampered. Too many stereotyped persons without marked individuality have been produced. Some people lack identity as Japanese."

The report surprised almost no one when it was issued recently. For one thing, most people expected a reaffirmation of Mr. Nakasone's basic position since he had selected the panel members. For another, the study's complaints formed a long litany that has been echoed daily by millions of Japanese for several years.

Nevertheless, the report means that a government body had put a stamp of official rejection on Japan's educational system, signaling that the formal process of change had begun. It is likely to take years to complete, assuming, skeptics



Students and teachers exchanging bows after an 11th-grade math class in Hiroshima.

add, that it even gets under way in earnest.

Few domestic matters raise more passions than the debate over how Japan should educate the 27.8 million people who attend its 58,150 schools, from kindergartens to universities.

Some politicians believe that Mr. Nakasone has maintained a consistently high popularity level, in part, by his close identification with this issue. Conversely, his political opponents have attacked him steadily for wanting to alter the school system, whose basic structure was imposed on Japan after World War II by occupying U.S. forces.

Even before the report came out in late June, the Japan Teachers Union and its mainstays, the Socialist and Communist parties, opposed the education council as being little more than a political "hatchet man" for the prime minister.

The teachers accused the panel of trying to put the blame on them. The Socialists and Communists, and also others who do not fall on the political left, reacted strongly to the council's references to "moral education" and to the need for student "understanding of Japanese culture and traditions." Although seemingly vague, such phrases are

regarded in some quarters as code words for returning Japan to its aggressive prewar nationalism.

Even within the panel, a few members expressed disappointment, criticizing the report anonymously in the press. "It is drawn up to make ends meet after being pushed by a political schedule," one person was quoted as having said.

Michio Okamoto, the council's chairman, rejected suggestions of a political agenda. "There is a deeper demand for change," he said in an interview. "For too long the educational system has been attacked for inhibiting creativity."

According to the panel, Japan needs schools that emphasize student individuality, that foster diversity and that provide for a more flexible curriculum than the one now enforced with steel-like firmness by the Ministry of Education.

For the most part, specific reforms were avoided, a point noted disapprovingly by the report's critics. The few suggested changes included proposals that would enable vocational school graduates to enter colleges and that would eliminate one level of test-taking by merging the present system of a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Belgian Calls For Minister To Resign in Soccer Riot

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb was disowned Friday by a key coalition partner in a parliamentary debate on the May 29 European Cup Final soccer riot in which 38 fans died.

The minister, under mounting pressure to resign over security failures at the Heysel Stadium, criticized British security, which he said condoned hooliganism and was responsible for "this calamity for the victims and our country."

But the floor leader of the French-speaking Liberals, Robert Henrion, said he would vote to adopt a committee of inquiry report critical of Mr. Nothomb and urged the minister "to do the honorable thing."

He was particularly critical of Mr. Nothomb's personal aides, who he said had colluded in a cover-up with gendarmes chiefs a week after the rioting to lie to parliament as to exactly when an emergency command was set up.

Mr. Henrion was applauded by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who has so far not made any attempt to defend Mr. Nothomb, a Social Christian and one of four deputy prime ministers in the ruling four-party coalition.

Mr. Martens's office said that there were no plans at present for him to speak in the parliamentary debate, which was likely to last most of Saturday.

The atmosphere in parliament was tense. Political sources said Mr. Nothomb was apparently still hoping that the threat of a government crisis caused by the withdrawal of the Social Christian Par-



Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb

ty from the cabinet would ensure his survival.

The prime minister and Mr. Nothomb are respectively from the Flemish and French wings of the Social Christian Party. The coalition also includes the Liberal Party and the Freedom and Progress Party.

Earlier, Mr. Nothomb launched a stinging attack on British society. "Today I will speak out severely about the collective responsibility of English society, which tolerates this violence, which accepts it, which tries to channel it without wanting to eliminate it," he said.

He added, "A certain number of clubs accept this violence as a part of the sporting spectacle, and even of their club's trademark."

A report by a parliamentary inquiry said that British fans caused the deaths when they charged Italian Juventus supporters.

But it also said that serious errors by the Belgian and European soccer authorities and the paramilitary gendarmes contributed to the tragedy, and concluded that Mr. Nothomb must be considered responsible for shortcomings in security.

U.S. Plays Down Beirut Airport Boycott

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is backing away from its campaign to close the Beirut International Airport and shifting its efforts to negotiating improvements in airport security with the Lebanese government.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday that the administration had discussed specific security steps with the Lebanese government, including a ban on all militias at the airport, a ban on all weapons and an "effective" security force to maintain control there.

"We're indicating to them what we want, and they're claiming they're taking some steps," Mr. Speakes said.

The administration had previously focused on ways to close the airport, mainly through an international boycott. But Mr. Speakes made no mention of this effort Thursday and indicated that adequate security measures would satisfy the United States.

The Beirut press reported Thursday that among the steps the United States had suggested was the stationing of several hundred United Nations troops at the airport. But the Lebanese ambassador in Washington, Abdullah Bonhabib,

said his government had not decided to ask the world body for such help.

Mr. Bonhabib also said that U.S. officials had initially told him that the U.S. sanctions on the airport and on Lebanon's Middle East Airlines were temporary and would be lifted once security measures were improved.

This seemed to suggest that the administration had never intended to push its allies hard to join in the boycott of the airport but was using it to pressure Lebanon.

A senior administration official said the United States was getting far more private support than public support from its European allies. "The reason that the Lebanese are being responsive is that we are getting this private support," he said.

The periodic shutdown of the Beirut airport, where 30 foreign airlines once operated regularly and which provides a livelihood for an estimated 20,000 Lebanese families, has jarred the country economically and politically. It also has taken a psychological toll on individual Lebanese.

"When the airport is closed, I feel I am suffocating, even if I don't want to travel anywhere," Lamia Suleiman, a secretary, told The Washington Post in Beirut.

Security Committee Meets
A Syrian-backed security com-

mittee to end anarchy in West Beirut held its first working meeting Friday, but explosions killed two persons, including a Syrian, and wounded eight, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Lebanese government sources said two ranking Syrian Army officers would later join the security committee. Official reports from Damascus said the two officers were heading for Beirut to supervise the carrying out of a plan to end a decade of fighting. The plan was agreed to by Moslem leaders in the Syrian capital on Monday.

In its first working session the committee agreed to divide West Beirut, which is mainly Moslem, into five security zones under the direct supervision of five Syrian observers. Lebanese field officers and representatives of the main Moslem militias.

The meeting agreed to order all militia offices apart from the headquarters to close and all armed militiamen to withdraw from the streets starting Saturday, said a source at the session.

Under the Syrian-backed peace plan, the Beirut airport will be one of the main security zones and will be under the control of a 500-man strike force of Lebanese police, soldiers and Syrian observers to be set up Saturday, the source said.

House, in 'Angry Mood,' Acts To Expand Anti-Marxist Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

California, described as "critical assistance."

Mr. Barnes noted that the bill would renew restrictions on aid to El Salvador by requiring regular reports on its willingness to negotiate with guerrilla forces and protect human rights.

The bill would provide about \$6 billion in military assistance, almost \$500 million less than the administration requested. Economic aid would be almost \$4 billion, with the rest going for development projects and international organizations. The bill includes these provisions:

• Israel would receive \$4.5 billion, including an emergency infusion of \$1.5 billion to help it survive its financial crisis; Egypt is in line for \$2.1 billion.

• A ban on recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization until it recognizes Israel would be reaffirmed.

• Anti-Communist rebels in Cambodia would get \$5 million, and \$15 million would aid Afghans resisting Soviet forces.

• U.S. aid for international family planning programs that promote abortion would be barred.

Senator Jesse Helms, left, conferred with the majority leader, Robert J. Dole, over the anti-apartheid bill.

Sanctions on South Africa Are Passed by U.S. Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

poses the House bill because of the ban on new investment, arguing that it would result in a loss of jobs for many blacks in South Africa who now work for American companies.

State Department officials, while formally opposing the Senate bill, have indicated that the administration would agree to the Senate sanctions if a strategy intended to dissuade the House from insisting on its stronger sanctions.

The bill is designed to "distance this country from the evil of apartheid," said Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Opponents of the bill, who also condemn apartheid, said that South Africa was an ally and a bulwark against Communism in Africa. They said it was unfair to impose sanctions on South Africa and not on the Soviet Union or China.

Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, said that it was a "blatant against the United States to take this action against an ally, a friend in every way."

The support for the bill among Republicans reflects the growing dissatisfaction in Congress with the South African government and the administration's policy on that country. The sentiment has grown in the last six months, prompted by the wave of unrest in black townships, the killing of blacks by the South African police and demonstrations against apartheid in the United States.

The Senate bill threatens to impose a ban on new investment in 18 months if there is no progress toward ending apartheid.

Approval of the bill followed an effort by several conservatives, led by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, to block action with a filibuster.

On Wednesday, the Senate voted, 88-8, to limit debate and shut off the filibuster. Mr. Helms promised nevertheless that he would use other procedures to block approval.

But Thursday, Senator Lugar was able to convince the Democrats in the Senate, who wanted to propose amendments to make the bill stronger, not to offer them. He said that such an action would force a veto by President Ronald Reagan. With the Democrats willing to accept the bill as it was, Mr. Helms and other senators opposing the bill were willing to let it come to a final vote.

It is expected that a final bill will get through the Senate only if the House drops its ban on new investment.

Pretoria Withholds Comment
The South African government will not comment on the Senate vote until Congress completes action. United Press International quoted the foreign minister, P. W. Botha, as saying Friday in Cape Town.

Mr. Botha said that the vote was "part of a lengthy and complex legislative process" and that comment from South Africa would be "premature."

"We would hope nonetheless that good sense will prevail in the time still available, and the ongoing debate on this issue will serve to better inform the United States legislature of the mutually disadvantageous consequences which their actions could bring about," he said in a statement.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Engines Shut; Shuttle Launch Aborted

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The engines on the space shuttle Challenger ignited, then shut down three seconds before its scheduled liftoff Friday. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration launch control said the ship and crew were safe.

"We don't know what the anomaly was," Jim Ball, of the launch control staff, said. The seven-day mission was carrying \$72 million worth of scientific instruments, including a West German-built system to point sensitive equipment in astronomical experiments with accuracy never achieved before.

It was not known immediately whether all three of the shuttle's engines, which are fired 120 milliseconds apart, had ignited. The ship's two big solid rocket boosters did not ignite. It was the second time in 19 launches that a shuttle liftoff had been stopped after the engines were ignited. The first time was on June 26, 1984, when the maiden launch of the shuttle Discovery was aborted four seconds before liftoff.

Vienna Urges Bonn to Lift Wine Ban

VIENNA (Reuters) — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria has appealed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to lift a boycott of Austrian wines, a spokesman said Friday.

Bonn said Thursday it had impounded thousands of bottles in a hunt for wine mixed with an anti-freeze chemical for taste and strength. The spokesman said the Austrian leader assured Mr. Kohl by telephone and letter that all exported wine had undergone special checks since April, when it was learned that some had been mixed with diethylene glycol, which can cause paralysis.

In the Netherlands, the government advised anyone who drank at least half a bottle of Austrian wine this week to consult a doctor.

Dutch Give Ultimatum to South Africa

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Netherlands will withdraw its ambassador in Pretoria if it does not get satisfaction from South Africa over the recapture of a Dutch detainee from its embassy. Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Friday.

The Netherlands has demanded an apology and disciplinary action against the three South African policemen involved as well as assurances that such incidents will not recur. Mr. van den Broek has also insisted that the detainee, Klaas de Jonge, 47, be returned to the Dutch Embassy, according to the Foreign Ministry.

After South Africa's ambassador to The Hague, David Louw, handed a note to the Foreign Ministry responding to the demands, Mr. van den Broek said in a television interview: "So far, we have received only unsatisfactory answers to the questions we asked. If the answers remain the same, I shall be forced to take diplomatic measures in the form of recalling the ambassador."

Suspects Held in Kuwaiti Bombings

KUWAIT (AP) — Several suspects have been arrested in the bombing of two seaside cafes in which at least eight persons died and 89 were injured, Kuwait officials said Friday. Earlier reports had put the death toll at 11; the Kuwait News Agency said the confusion resulted from the condition of the mutilated bodies.

In a call to the Paris headquarters of the French news agency Agence France-Presse, a caller claiming to represent the Organisation of Arab Revolutionary Brigades said that the organization carried out Thursday's bombings.

A Kuwaiti official said that the two time bombs, each 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of TNT, were left under chairs on grass near the cafes. Other officials said an unspecified number of Shiite Moslem suspects had been rounded up. There are about 200,000 Shiites in Kuwait, including about 140,000 workers from Iran, Iraq and Lebanon.

Iraqi Missile Hits Turkish Tanker

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi planes fired an Exocet missile into the Turkish supertanker M. Ceyhan on Friday, setting it ablaze in the Gulf near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, marine salvage experts reported. Bahrain-based maritime salvage sources said the 226,145-ton Turkish ship was abandoned by its crew "after the missile blast ignited a huge fire in the stern section." The sources said the M. Ceyhan was raided at dawn about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Kharg very near the spot where another Turkish supertanker, the M. Vatan, was raided on Tuesday.

Both tankers belong to the Turkish shipping company Cerrahogullari T.A.S. of Istanbul and were on lease to Iran to shuttle crude oil from Kharg to the makeshift Sirri Island terminal, out of range of Iraqi planes. The Iraqi military command said the planes inflicted an "accurate and effective hit" and returned safely to base.

For the Record
Spanish air traffic controllers have called off plans to stage work slowdowns during busy summer weekends; their association president said in Madrid on Friday.

Venezuelan officials signed an agreement Friday with a consortium of major Italian companies for the first phase of a project costing 234 billion lire (about \$123 million) to protect Venice from flooding.

Bernard Tapie, a French businessman who heads more than 40 companies, has been charged with currency control violations, Paris court officials said. He was accused of illegally transferring 1.5 million French francs (\$170,000) to Switzerland from 1978 to 1980.

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, 85, who directed the U.S. Navy's program for nuclear vessels, suffered a stroke July 4 but is in stable condition at Bethesda Naval Hospital outside Washington, a spokesman for the U.S. Navy said Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, expressed disappointment Friday at Argentina's refusal to agree to a reciprocal lifting of bans on imports. He said that sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, which provoked war between the two nations in 1982, was not subject to discussion.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal dissolved parliament on Friday and called general elections for Oct. 6.

Ulster Protestant Marches End Without Serious Clashes

BELFAST — Sporadic violence broke out across Northern Ireland Friday during Orange Day parades — an annual outpouring of Protestant fervor to celebrate a 285-year-old defeat over a Catholic king.

Police said 21 policemen were injured and 11 persons arrested in clashes linked to the parades to mark the Battle of the Boyne.

The worst violence occurred in Portadown, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Belfast, where, for the first time in 150 years, police barred Protestants from marching through a sensitive Roman Catholic district known as "The Tunnel."

More than 600 police, backed by soldiers, came under repeated barrages of rocks, bricks and bottles as they guarded either end of the Obins Street neighborhood, where about 70 Catholic families live.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse gangs of Protestant youths. At least three policemen were injured in the clashes, and two persons were arrested.

Fighting flared in about 20 cities and towns earlier in the day. A Belfast police spokesman said that, with the exception of Portadown, the parades passed off peacefully.

The Orange Day parades commemorate the defeat of King James II's Catholic army by William of Orange's Protestant forces in the Battle of the Boyne on July 12, 1690.

Numerous celebrations organized by the fiercely pro-British Orange Order are held throughout Northern Ireland in July, climaxing with the big Orange Day parades July 12.

Catholics, outnumbered 2-1 by Protestants, have long complained that the parades are provocative and there is growing sentiment in British and Irish government circles to curb them.

But in London, Lord Fitt, a leading moderate Catholic, argued in the House of Lords on Friday against rerouting or banning the Orange Order marches.

"Every terrible crisis we have seen or witnessed over these past 21 years has been preceded by demonstrations or banning of some description," said Lord Fitt, a former member of the House of Commons for Belfast.

Boy Scouts at War With an IRS Computer

(Continued from Page 1)

Jan. 29, the IRS abruptly froze the council's assets. Through the intervention of a banker friend, Mr. Krofina said, the Bucktails got their money released.

Nothing further happened until March 11, when Mr. Krofina received a statement that the council had overpaid \$162 and that the money would be applied to back debts from 1982. A week later, the council received a request for 1982 in the amount of \$12,624.

"At that point, I went running to

Britain Protests Sale of Uranium to Israel

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain said Friday that it had protested to Luxembourg for selling British-made depleted uranium to Israel.

European Community officials said this week that the uranium had nuclear weapons potential, but British authorities said that this was unlikely.

Luxembourg said the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna had sent experts to Israel who ascertained that the material was not being used in weapons.

A spokeswoman for the department of energy in Britain said the 40 tons of depleted uranium were sold last fall by the state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. to Lux-

embourg, which said it was to be used in steelmaking.

She said: "When it was shipped from Britain, it was under the clear understanding that it would be used for special steelmaking in Luxembourg. It was shipped under safeguards, and we did not know it was meant for transshipment to Israel."

She said the transshipment was discovered by Euratom, the EC's atomic agency, during routine monitoring of British sales of depleted uranium.

In Luxembourg, Foreign Minister Jacques Poos said that authorities had informed the EC and the International Atomic Energy

Agency that the material was to be used in the Israeli non-nuclear industry. He added that the agency had sent two experts to Israel who checked that the material had been used for metal alloy-making experiments.

The British spokeswoman said it was extremely unlikely that the material would be used for weapons, while Bob Phillips, a spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels, said it could not be used "with any great degree of practicality" for bombs.

He said depleted uranium is a byproduct of the specially prepared uranium used in nuclear power stations and is usually used as a heavy metal for special kinds of steel, industrial shielding and yacht keels.

Agency that the material was to be used in the Israeli non-nuclear industry. He added that the agency had sent two experts to Israel who checked that the material had been used for metal alloy-making experiments.

The support for the bill among Republicans reflects the growing dissatisfaction in Congress with the South African government and the administration's policy on that country. The sentiment has grown in the last six months, prompted by the wave of unrest in black townships, the killing of blacks by the South African police and demonstrations against apartheid in the United States.

Approval of the bill followed an effort by several conservatives, led by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, to block action with a filibuster.

On Wednesday, the Senate voted, 88-8, to limit debate and shut off the filibuster. Mr. Helms promised nevertheless that he would use other procedures to block approval.

But Thursday, Senator Lugar was able to convince the Democrats in the Senate, who wanted to propose amendments to make the bill stronger, not to offer them. He said that such an action would force a veto by President Ronald Reagan. With the Democrats willing to accept the bill as it was, Mr. Helms and other senators opposing the bill were willing to let it come to a final vote.

It is expected that a final bill will get through the Senate only if the House drops its ban on new investment.

Pretoria Withholds Comment
The South African government will not comment on the Senate vote until Congress completes action. United Press International quoted the foreign minister, P. W. Botha, as saying Friday in Cape Town.

Mr. Botha said that the vote was "part of a lengthy and complex legislative process" and that comment from South Africa would be "premature."

"We would hope nonetheless that good sense will prevail in the time still available, and the ongoing debate on this issue will serve to better inform the United States legislature of the mutually disadvantageous consequences which their actions could bring about," he said in a statement.

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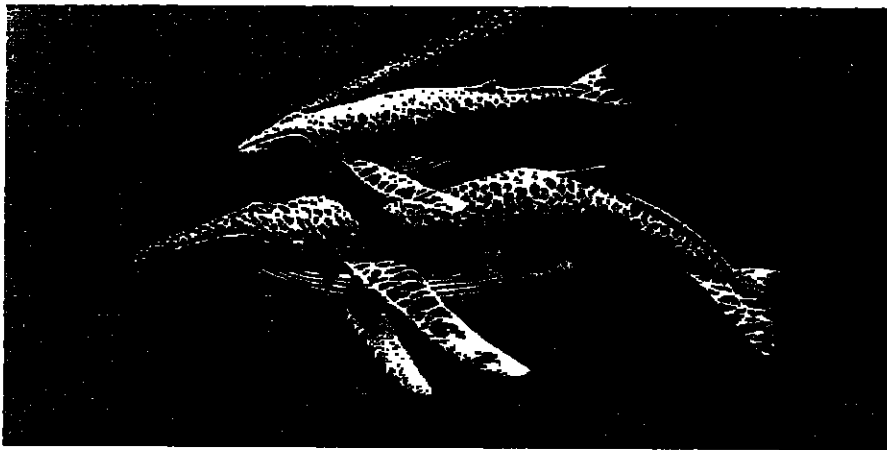
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SAVE THE WHALES!



Sperm Whales

Outlaw Nations Defy Moratorium

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets in Bournemouth, England next week (15-19 July) to debate the fate of the great whales. An indefinite moratorium on all commercial whaling is scheduled to begin at the end of 1985, but a handful of defiant whaling nations have declared they will continue to harpoon thousands of the endangered marine mammals.

Please help save these extraordinary animals from extinction. The ruthless, greedy fishing industries of Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Iceland must be stopped. Says Sir Peter Scott, the great naturalist: "In light of our present knowledge of these magnificent mammals, no civilized person can contemplate whaling without revulsion and shame at the insensitivity of our own species. Whaling is an affront to human dignity, a debasement of human values and sensibility."

JAPAN has already violated a ban on all sperm whaling, voted 25 to 1 by the IWC. Japan is the largest whaling nation and imports virtually all whale products from around the world—in violation of a ban on such trade by the 80-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

THE SOVIET UNION violated its quota of minke whales this year and says it will send its whaling fleet to Antarctica, along with Japan's, later this year in defiance of the IWC moratorium.

NORWAY has declared it will not halt the whale-killing along its coast, defiantly condemning the moratorium, which was adopted by the IWC in a vote of 25 to 7.

ICELAND recently announced it would continue large-scale whaling under the pretext of "scientific research." Not only will whalers massacre hundreds of fin, sei and minke whales, but the Icelandic government says it is authorizing kills of dozens of critically-endangered blue and humpback whales. The "scientific research" will net Iceland as much as \$10 million annually in whale-meat sales to Japan.

Please Help Here's what you can do to help save the whales:

1) Write to your prime minister or president asking that your nation bring political and economic pressure against the outlaw whaling nations. The United States has already invoked its laws to impose severe sanctions against the Soviet Union—loss of fishing quotas within the U.S. 200-mile zone. Japan is bitterly resisting similar sanctions.

2) Boycott the fish and airlines of Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway and Iceland. Ask your local markets and restaurants to stop purchasing fish from the industries that are wiping out the whales. Ask your travel agent not to book on their airlines.

3) Make a contribution to the Save-the-Whales Campaign. It is tax-deductible in the U.S. For a contribution of US \$20 or more, you will receive a beautiful four-color print of the sperm whales (above), measuring 20"x26", by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

The Animal Welfare Institute is a non-profit, educational organization established in 1951 to reduce animal suffering and to protect endangered species.

Animal Welfare Institute
P.O. Box 3690
Washington, D.C. 20007 U.S.A.

I want to help SAVE THE WHALES

☐ Please send me more information about how I can help save the whales.
☐ Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of \$ (Make check payable to Animal Welfare Institute)
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Chance to Stand Firm

President Ronald Reagan is backing out of the saloon with his rhetorical guns blazing, but the fireworks cannot hide the fact that he is backing away from dealing with airline safety just when he should be standing firm.

There is every reason for dignified anger. An American sailor was beaten and murdered aboard the hijacked TWA plane last month and his murderers are at liberty near Beirut. Four other Shiite hijackers who killed two Americans aboard a Kuwaiti airliner last December were ostentatiously seized by authorities in Iran but were never tried or extradited. Besides the 39 Americans who were held hostage in Lebanon, seven kidnapped Americans have been held there for up to 16 months. Yet instead of mobilizing opinion and action to deal with these offenses, Mr. Reagan confuses the subject by inveighing broadly against "a confederation of terrorist states."

You do not have to deny U.S. grievances against Cuba, Nicaragua, North Korea and Libya to see that their governments, although sometimes allied, each present different challenges that are also distinct from those of Iran, Lebanon and Syria. Nor need you deny their attacks on America to preserve distinctions that Mr. Reagan blurs: between terrorism and civil war, guerrilla war and aggression.

If Cuba is to be indicted for encouraging terrorism against the United States, it needs at least to be remembered that the United States sponsored an invasion of Cuba and many plots to assassinate its leader. If Nicaragua is guilty of terror against its neighbors and deserves, in Mr. Reagan's words, "the full weight of the law," why has he refused the invitation to

make that case before the World Court? And if Libya's indisputable outrages against many nations so deeply perturb the United States, where is the campaign to close its gun-laden embassies or to boycott its oil-drum war chest?

The sad truth is that instead of exploiting the universal interest in airline safety and hijacking, Mr. Reagan has yielded to allied and Arab protests, quietly softened his sanctions against the Beirut airport and loudly tried to change the subject.

All violence is deplorable; all terrorism is unacceptable. But all offenders do not have a single remedy. Six hijacker-murders of Americans are at large, many airports are lax on security and many governments are insufficiently aroused by hijackings to erect an effective defense. These problems should transcend most nations' politics. What a chance to satisfy Mr. Reagan's desire for collective and unilateral action, justified in law.

Hijacking and harboring hijackers are outlawed by international air conventions. Nations that shelter hijackers disqualify themselves for air traffic. Governments that let their planes fly to such nations subvert agreements they solemnly signed, and put all travelers at risk. As Mr. Reagan proved with Greece, one word from the White House that a nation's airport or policy jeopardizes travelers and it will soon feel the economic sting.

An America that wants hijacking resisted has a rare chance to separate air travel from all other political calculations. Mr. Reagan now has a chance to be smartly tough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bishop Tutu to the Rescue

It was an extraordinary scene, even for South Africa: an angry black crowd sensing betrayal, a car turned upside down and set afire, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, in purple clerical robes, moving through the people to wave them away from a gasoline-doused black man who, were it not for the bishop's intervention, would surely now be dead.

The crowd in Durban accused its victim of being a police informant. For this he would be dealt with as have been many township councillors, deputy mayors and the like: hacked to death or set afire — fates seen as fit punishment for turning against one's own. In television film you could see Bishop Tutu and Bishop Simon Nkomo moving in the crowd, gesturing urgently without laying on a hand. "This undermines the struggle," Bishop Tutu cried, acting out his philosophy of nonviolent resistance at extraordinary personal risk.

This is the same Bishop Tutu who, three years ago, confronted a large, white policeman beating an elderly black man with a stick and held a cross aloft until the beating stopped. In 1981, when a black crowd at a funeral attacked suspected police informant, Bishop Tutu flung himself across the victim, persuaded the attackers to back off and gave a service wearing clerical robes soaked with the man's blood. More than 400 blacks have been killed in

political violence in South Africa in the past 10 months. A few days ago it was the police who committed the violence, in KwaZulu. Witnesses said the police fired tear gas and rubber bullets indiscriminately into a movie house where frightened mourners had fled from police after an all-night service for still other black youths killed in a hand-grenade explosion weeks before. Seven died.

Violence against blacks, whoever commits it, is the infection of apartheid. "Many in the black community, incensed at the injustice of apartheid, believe that anyone who collaborates in [the] apartheid system is a co-oppressor," Bishop Tutu said after the Durban attack. "You will recall that collaborators were dealt with very, very harshly, with summary justice, during World War II in the resistance." This is not to condone what is done to them, but it is to say that it is a phenomenon that is universal. And our own effort, as the church, is to try and say any form of violence is unacceptable and will not in the end solve the problems of our country amicably.

What might do that is, of course, the example of Bishop Tutu's nobility of spirit and a decision by the current white rulers to reach out to people like him who have the capacity to save South Africa.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Some Americans Will Stay Put

"So you weren't hijacked." After my wife and I returned recently from a 10-day vacation in Spain, we soon lost count of the people who gave us that greeting. The hijackers of the flight out of Athens seem to have done more damage to the American psyche than they could have expected. They may well have dealt the travel industry serious injury.

Americans want to believe that a trip to another continent is no more dangerous than an evening in an expensive restaurant. The travel industry carefully nurtures that belief. Go overseas and a guide will meet your tour party in the airport, leaving you only as you pass through security and prepare to board your plane home. The airlines advertise competent crews who fly statistically safe jumbo jets around turbulence instead of through it.

In reality, travel has always been a dangerous enterprise. Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims banded together to repel highwaymen. Centuries of pirate forays caused the great Mediterranean powers to invent the naval convoy. My ancestors went west in groups and carried loaded guns. The uniquely civilized aspect of ancient Hebrew culture was its protection of strangers within the city gates.

The media will now move to other stories, to new horrors and disasters with which to excite

viewers and readers. The public will forget the details of the TWA hijacking. But a haunting memory will remain as a lesson that the innocent wayfarer is forever prey to the determined brigand. Remembering, a lot of people will stay in their own country. That is a huge favor to their own who intend to continue traveling.

—H.H. Morris in the Baltimore Evening Sun

Television Did Well to Inform

During the 1960s and '70s, when Americans were fighting the Vietnamese, I was increasingly pained by the shrill complaint that television was the Vietnam's ultimate weapon. American policy wasn't bad, the argument went, but news coverage of that policy was bad. Now I hear that television has become the terrorists' ultimate tool. This is a daffy and irresponsible charge. The competitive zeal with which the networks chased after the story of the hostages should be celebrated as an example of what is right about the democratic system, not what is wrong with it. There were, to be sure, some unruly and odious excesses. But such indiscretions are a worthwhile price to pay for a precious freedom that more than 80 percent of the world's citizens lack.

—Morton Dean, a veteran correspondent for CBS News now with Independent Network News, writing in The New York Times

FROM OUR JULY 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Streetcar Horses to Be Retired

NEW YORK — Horses are to disappear from the street railroads of New York City. Old fairy tale? Yes, but it's really true this time. It is hoped that the final laborer of the old horse-drawn Third Avenue system will take place on September 30. Electric storage battery cars will replace the old ones. They will cost \$5,000 apiece. In experiments begun last November gasoline-driven cars were tried, but they cost \$8,500 apiece, and it was decided that their operating cost was higher than that of electric cars. The new cars will go on the Avenue B-Canal Street and St. Nicholas Avenue-110th Street lines. They will not be furiously speedy, but their average pace of six and a half miles an hour will be double the present rate and may seem almost dangerous to old travellers till they get used to it.

1935: Dreyfus Dies in Paris at 75

PARIS — Colonel Alfred Dreyfus, central figure of the treason case which caused a great political upheaval thirty-five years ago, died in Paris [on July 12] at the age of 75. He was in poor health. In April 1894, the "bordereau," a list of French military documents, was discovered in a waste-basket at the German Embassy in Paris. Dreyfus was accused, convicted of delivering secret documents to a foreign power and sentenced to Devil's Island. But it was Ferdinand-Walsin Esterhazy, according to facts since come to light, who laid the plot. He is believed to have wanted to demoralize the French army. In June 1899, Dreyfus was brought back from Devil's Island, again convicted but later pardoned. In July 1906, the Cassation Court reversed the conviction. Evidence indicates that he was an innocent victim.



Sounding Off Doesn't Hurt Terrorism

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Reagan's diatribe against "a confederation of terrorist states" that he said were engaged in "acts of war against the government and people of the United States" may have relieved his pent-up emotions, but it stained his statesmanlike management of the Beirut hostage crisis.

His speech on Monday before the American Bar Association did just what he wanted should not be done. It served to magnify terrorists into crusaders for a world cause, giants instead of gnats stinging solid nations peevishly and ineffectually.

"Freedom itself is the issue," President Reagan said. The attacks "form a pattern of terrorism that has strategic implications and political goals." He blamed "totalitarian states" and a "confederation of criminal governments." And "all of these states are united by one simple, criminal phenomenon — their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature."

This is intoxicating stuff for hijackers, supporters and would-be imitators — and a far greater reward than the release of prisoners detained in Israel who were to be sent home anyway. It must surprise America's adversaries that driving a superpower into frenzy can be so easy, as it puzzles and worries friends who do not consider opposition to U.S. policies necessarily "criminal" or "fanatical."

Mr. Reagan listed Iran, Libya, Cuba, Nicaragua and North Korea, pointedly omitting Syria, which has indeed harbored and aided terrorists but which helped resolve the Beirut incident and is being asked to help free remaining hostages.

Such a broadside can encourage foes by defining a cheap, relatively easy way to motivate anti-American urges, rather than constraining them to recognize their own interest in suppressing terrorism so as to keep the advantages of membership in the international community.

Above all, such talk impedes any real chance of coming to grips with the specific problem. It does not clarify anything, as Mr. Reagan claimed. Instead it politicizes the

issue, befuddles people and drives them to ever wilder notions of what can and should be done.

Letters from readers show a sharp division of opinion, with both sides equally unrealistic. Some, inflamed and bloodthirsty in rhetoric if not in intent, demand "Wipe terrorism out, once and for all." Some, provoked and empathetic with all malcontents, rail against the "hypocrisy" of denouncing terrorism when the country doing the denouncing mines Nicaraguan harbors, jobs 2,700-pound shells on Lebanon from the battleship New Jersey and supplies states around the world with the engines of war.

As if a few bombs would rid the world of suicidal maniacs, or even pinpoint them. As if "understanding," "willingness to listen" and "resistance in using force would end conflict and relieve all grievances."

These all-or-nothing attitudes are two sides of the same false coin, intensified by an understandable but unthinking response to frustration. Indulging the yen for the impossible only heightens the feeling of impotence, when the task of leadership should be to find effective action and explain it.

During international ills is not easy but it is possible. If the subject is well defined and the measures are appropriate. Mr. Reagan gave the example of piracy on the high seas — not totally eradicated, as Vietnamese boat people can testify, but removed as a general menace.

In another field, wiping out the ancient scourges of plague and smallpox was an example of fruitful international cooperation. The striking successes of the World Health Organization are too often overlooked when the United Nations system is attacked for failures.

Ending piracy did not end war or other forms of international violence. Preventing plague and smallpox did not prevent all disease. But those were good campaigns that spared lives and made the world safer in a useful way. Targeting terrorism could bring results, too, but

A Blow to the Credibility Of Presidential Discourse

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — A recent headline in The Washington Post asked, "What Happened to Reagan the Gunslinger?" The short answer is that he got elected president. Fiction, which is all the gunslinging role was, gave way to fact; campaign image yielded to reality. In the thick of the recent hostage crisis, the president of the United States worked out his frustrations by pounding "a few walls."

That is par for most presidents. The solutions to the world's problems look a lot simpler on the hustings than they do on the job. But one of the most important ways in which Ronald Reagan is distinctively different from most presidents is that his adjustment to the realities of office lasts only as long as the challenge at hand. Just when you think you are beginning to see a new, eyes-wide-open Reagan, the old role-playing Reagan is back.

President Reagan's extraordinary address to the American Bar Association last Monday was a perfect case in point — yet another of the familiar flashbacks that have consistently made it difficult for adversaries as well as allies to find coherence and credibility in his conduct of foreign policy.

It was the old, pre-presidential

Reagan acting as if he had already forgotten the lines — not to mention the plot — of the nonfiction role he had just played as president in the saga of the TWA hijacking.

At his press conference a little more than three weeks ago, he was peering through blurred lenses at the problem of the still missing seven American hostages. "It is an extremely difficult, seemingly impossible task... with all the factions there, to know... what we can do," he had to admit. When the questioning came around to retaliation, he talked gunslinger talk, but he wasn't ready to draw. "You can't just start shooting without having someone in your sights," he cautioned. The problem was "to know who is perpetrating these deeds."

The whole thing about terrorism was "the very fact that the terrorists are not all from one source." It would be one thing if they could all be linked to a country, if you knew the source and what they were trying to do. But we have got a variety of terrorist organizations.

That was in mid-crisis, on June 18. Last Monday the seven remaining American hostages were still beyond reach, but the survivors of TWA 847 were home and the media storm had broken. Ronald Reagan could see clearly now.

No longer was there anything diffuse about the threat of terrorism. No longer was there any question about who was "perpetrating these deeds." Still less was there any "variety" among terrorist groups or any difficulty in establishing the ties that bind what Mr. Reagan called a "confederation of terrorist states" — Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan professed not even to know the "sources" of terrorism three weeks ago, or "what they were trying to do." On Monday the "goals and objectives" of this new "international version of Murder, Incorporated" were all the same.

As one, they share a "simple, criminal phenomenon — their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature." And their objective — whether their dirty work is done in Burma, Spain, West Germany, France, Italy, Kuwait, Central America or Beirut — is aimed in almost every instance at the worldwide interests of America.

At the root of a lot of this, of course, is the "Soviet Union's close relationship with almost all of the terrorist states." The Soviet Union, then, is an accomplice to a global campaign whose real goal is "to expel America from the world."

This overwrought analysis is shared by few experts on terrorism. It is accepted by none of America's principal allies who have had to deal with terrorism on their own territory. It was not shared by Ronald Reagan, under the gun of terrorism three weeks ago.

For him to frame the problem in such grossly oversimplified terms now is to trivialize it, the more so when he declares that Americans are "not going to tolerate" attacks from "outlaw states run by the strangest collection of misfits, Loo-ney Tunes and squalid criminals since the advent of the Third Reich." (Laughter and applause.)

Fidel Castro replied by calling President Reagan "a madman, an imbecile, a bum." This is the world of the White House communications director, Pat Buchanan. Ronald Reagan cannot expect to be taken seriously in the real world until he raises presidential discourse a notch or two above this level.

Washington Post Writers Group

The President Has A List of His Own

WASHINGTON — President Reagan flouted the State Department with his personal list of the top five terrorist nations — Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua. State's official list omits Nicaragua and North Korea but includes Syria and South Yemen.

Mr. Reagan asserted that Nicaragua now plays host to Italy's Red Brigades, West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang, Basque terrorists, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Irish Republican Army and Uruguay's Tupamaros. One wonders why this international all-star terrorist cast is willing away its time in Managua, but that should make Europe safer this summer.

Asked about the omission of Syria and South Yemen, a White House spokesman said that there is "no definite connection" between the president's list and the official list. I suspect that there is even less of a connection between the president's speech and doing something specific to counter terrorism.

—Lou Cannon, commenting in The Washington Post

After 40 Years, Some Americans Still Hate Japan

By Ayako Doi

The writer, formerly of the Tokyo bureau of Newsweek, reports from Washington for The Japan Times and Japanese television.

WASHINGTON — The letter was tucked away in a corner of the editorial page. I could hardly believe my eyes. On a visit to Washington the writer had gone to Arlington Cemetery and had been "shocked to discover that the graves of our military heroes are being mowed with Japanese-built Ford tractors. This should not be tolerated."

I have been associated with Americans and Americans for most of the past two decades, first as a student, then as a journalist. I now call the United States my home. I live here with my American husband and a

young son. I feel comfortable here, and I have never been made to feel uneasy because I am Japanese — until these last few months.

Every Japanese history student learns about American public hysteria in the 1920s and '30s over what was called the "yellow peril." Many more of us know about the passionate hatred of "the Japs" that swept America after Pearl Harbor. But those things happened before I was born. Until recently, to me they had always belonged to the history books.

Most of the Americans I have met have been kindhearted and have showed me no hostility. Even when people on Capitol Hill started referring to the possibility of a "trade war" earlier this year, I refused to believe that they really meant it — until I saw a quote attributed to a White House staffer in The Washington Post on April 7. After Tokyo's announcement of a 25-percent increase in its "voluntary" quotas on auto exports to the United States, the official told a group of congressmen and business people, according to the article, that he thought, "The next time B-52s fly over Tokyo, we better make sure they carry bombs."

I realized then that long-repressed resentment had remained in the

sary of the end of the war. I was to get in touch with American families whose fathers, husbands or sons were killed in the Pacific theater.

Some were pilots shot down by Zeros; others were sailors who went down aboard ships sunk by Japanese torpedoes, gunfire or kamikaze pilots. A number had been captured and had perished in Japanese prison camps from exhaustion or starvation.

When I try to imagine the pain and sorrow those mothers and wives have lived with for 40 years, I can almost understand their resentment against everything Japanese. Still, it came as a shock when on several occasions, as I tried to explain the television project on the phone, the person on the other end hung up the instant I pronounced the word "Japanese."

Some of the families softened a bit after I explained that the aim of the program is to illustrate how much agony and suffering a war imposes on individuals and families no matter which side they are on. But for many, the memories are still too painful to discuss with a Japanese.

Because I love America dearly, it pained me to discover that the passage of 40 years had done so little to heal the wounds inflicted upon its people by my country. And it has

made me wonder whether I haven't been overly optimistic right along in assuming that our two countries have formed an unbreakable bond of friendship across the Pacific.

No observer of the U.S.-Japanese relationship today thinks that the ties are anywhere near as fragile as they were in the years that led up to Pearl Harbor. But it is disturbing to reflect on how quickly the post-World War I friendship between the two countries turned sour in the 1930s.

What worries me, as much as the American expressions of irritation and hostility toward Japan, is a feeling of persecution and even paranoia that seems to be developing in Japan, especially among younger people.

By the time these Japanese reached the age of reason, the country was well on its way to becoming a world economic power. They see economic success largely as a result of hard work and sacrifice by their fathers and themselves. They resent being blamed for the big U.S. trade deficit with Japan. In their eyes it derives from America's mismanagement of its own economy — including a very poor overseas marketing effort.

Their attitudes are a far cry from the feelings of the current generation of Japanese leaders, most of whom remember all too well the struggle and sacrifice it took to recover from devastation. At a particularly thorny moment of trade dispute a few years ago, Masumi Esaki, the chairman of the governing Liberal Democratic Party's external trade forum, told me frankly that he thought Japan ought to accommodate American demands for opening of the Japanese market as a debt of honor. If nothing else, "We must not forget the generous help that the U.S. provided us during our difficult years after the war," he said. "Now it's our turn to help the U.S."

In just a few years the Esakis of Japan will be replaced by more self-

Gorbachev Stalemated In Poland

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON — Poland represents rebellion — yesterday open rebellion, today subtle rebellion. Solidarity, the amazing labor movement, is pretty well smashed, with some of the reforms it advocated being carried out by the new official trade unions. But the spirit behind Solidarity is very much alive.

The Roman Catholic Church, with which Solidarity is entwined, seems both more powerful and more defiant than ever. Today's Communist regime in Warsaw is a military junta, but it has less control over the population than that exercised by many a junta in the Third World.

The church used to worry about "captive minds" among the young, but no longer. Now, says a former Solidarity activist who reflects the views of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the problem is what to tell the public about the future, because people have no sense of having any influence on things beyond their private sphere.

Despair has brought an increase in alcoholism and, most recently, in drug addiction to a substance made from local poppies. Church sources estimate that already some 50,000 young people have been "lost" to such drugs, with another 200,000 to 300,000 also using them.

The economy is described by many as in ruins. Corruption is rampant. The American dollar bill is openly a key currency on the streets of Warsaw and other cities. Cab drivers accept dollars willingly, and waiters in the official tourist hotels openly suggest that you pay your bill in dollars, not zlotys, a transaction by which they make a fine profit. The official rate when we were there was around 134 zlotys to the dollar, but the street rate varied from 500 to 800 or more.

The government condones all this, seemingly helpless to fight it; besides, the bills help meet Poland's desperate need for hard currency. These black marketeers, we heard, use their big profits to buy such scarce items as autos or apartments for their children, the latter costing as much as a million zlotys. Traffic cops have a reputation for taking payoffs on the spot for minor infractions.

But all this pales in significance next to the dynamism, vibrancy and influence of the church. Pope John Paul II may seem conservative, but to the Russians he is a radical threat, while in his native Poland he is the supreme symbol of hope.

To go on a Sunday morning to Mass at St. John's Cathedral in Warsaw is to sense this. To stand outside in the jammed street, listening to the service in Polish over loudspeakers, is unforgettable. To see a few blocks away the waiting militia, their water-cannon vehicles and paddy wagons at the ready, adds to the tension.

To know that the priest this day is using the 50th anniversary of the death of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the Polish patriot who fought both the czar's troops and the Red Army, as a vehicle for a sermon on patriotism is to realize how effectively religion can be used for political purposes.

To hear the Mass end with the solemn singing of the ancient verses of "God, give us back our homeland" as every man, woman and child thrusts forward the fingers of their right hands in the V for victory sign is a spine-tingling experience.

Then to cross the city to a crowded Mass at the modest church of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the young priest murdered by security agents and whose grave in his churchyard has become a hallowed shrine, is to feel again the resistance, the Polish defiance of the Soviet will.

From the train windows all across Poland, from the East German border to the Soviet border, you see a nearly continuous panorama of small privately owned farms. The farmer holds the plow, the wife handles the reins of the family horse and children walk behind dropping seed. There are few tractors and even fewer farmers, and more for the small amount of acreage that is collectivized. But the private land, like the church, is fiercely defended, and efforts to change the system, so often urged by Moscow, get nowhere.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is locked in a Catch-22 situation with the Russians, the church and the public.

Diplomats see he seems himself as a Polish gentian and a patriot. At this point's worst, the young priest had in his capital, which brought Mikhail Gorbachev there for the first time as head man, the ramrod-straight general insisted on a one-on-one meeting rather than, as the Russians were said to have suggested, a Gorbachev meeting with the entire Polish Politburo. To show that he got his way, General Jaruzelski later announced that he had "reported" to the Politburo on his talk with Mr. Gorbachev.

Stalemate perhaps best describes the current state of Soviet-Polish relations. Changing that certainly will be one of Mr. Gorbachev's toughest tasks, should he decide to try.

The writer, who recently visited Poland, is a retired diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greeks Managed Alone

Regarding "Some Ways for America to Fight Back" (July 5):

Mr. Saffire's opinion column contains biting criticism of the Greek government. The proper reply to this is that Greece and its government are not afraid to "go it alone," as the writer suggests they should be made to do. As a matter of fact we did go it alone, both in 1940 against fascism and in 1941 against Nazism and racism. We were not intimidated by the Axis, and we protected thousands of Jews during the German occupation. Mr. Saffire is ill-advised to try to blackmail us with the threat of economic warfare. Greece knows a

good deal about fighting alone for freedom and democracy.

MICHAEL J. PALAIOCOUSTAS

Athens

Reformed or Recovered?

In an "American Topics" item about alcohol abuse (July 3) and again in the science report "Treated Alcoholics Unable to Drink Moderately" (July 4), you use the term "reformed alcoholics." This perpetuates the disproven myth that alcoholism is a character defect rather than an illness, and does a disservice to both practicing and recovered alcoholics.

CAROL EASTON

London

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Asian States Are Satisfied After Shultz Backs Plan

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Southeast Asian diplomats expressed satisfaction Friday after their peace proposal for Cambodia was formally approved by the United States.

But the main target of the plan, Vietnam, issued a strongly negative statement.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, informed the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Friday that Washington would endorse their proposal for indirect talks.

The plan calls for talks, through a mediator, between three Cambodian guerrilla factions, one of which is Communist, on the one hand, and Vietnam and the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian government, on the other.

ASEAN, which includes Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines, did not formally respond to Mr. Shultz's announcement. However, several Asian diplomats said they took satisfaction from the U.S. backing, especially because Mr. Shultz had earlier criticized the proposal.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Risauddeen, raised hopes that the proposal might bring about early negotiations over Cambodia by revealing that the Vietnamese ambassador here, Nguyen Can, had called at the Foreign Ministry late Thursday to ask for details of the proposal.

Mr. Risauddeen quoted the Vietnamese envoy as saying that Hanoi had not rejected the proposal despite its harsh attacks in public statements.

The Vietnamese Embassy, however, issued a statement here Friday with a quite different version. The embassy said that Mr. Can had gone to the Malaysian to ask for an explanation of why ASEAN had formally endorsed a proposal that was "already rejected" by Vietnam.

A senior U.S. official expressed doubt that Hanoi would accept the proposal but said this did not negate its validity.

"Every sign is that Vietnam is pressing a military solution, not a political settlement," the official said. He added: "Just because the Vietnamese turn it down this year doesn't mean they'll continue to turn it down next year."

Vietnam has been critical of the ASEAN proposal in part because it would give a negotiating role to the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces headed by Pol Pot. A Japanese diplomat who recently visited Hanoi quoted the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, as saying that the talks proposed by ASEAN were "completely out of the question."

In announcing U.S. support for the ASEAN proposal, Mr. Shultz said the United States would not remove its economic and diplomatic pressures against Vietnam until negotiations achieved regionally acceptable results.

Mr. Shultz, who had criticized the plan on grounds that it might tend to give legitimacy to what he called the puppet government in Phnom Penh, cited this Friday as a risk of the ASEAN proposal.

He said, however, that he has been reassured by statements about the plan made by ministers here.

North Korea Seeking to Erase Its Image as Invader

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

Pyongyang, North Korea — Few of the signs that officials show visitors to this nation are invested with greater symbolic importance than a huge wall that snakes across the Korean peninsula from the Yellow Sea to the Sea of Japan.

After peering at the wall through a telescope from his observation post in the hilly terrain east of Panmunjom, the truce village in the demilitarized zone, Major Kang Myong Su of the North Korean Army stepped back and said: "This is our tragedy. Nobody has the right to build a barrier across our country, to try to divide our people forever."

In Major Kang's briefing, the wall he inspects — more than 15 feet high and 30 feet wide at its base (4.5 by 9 meters), with concrete sides and filled with earth — was completed in 1979. In conception, it is at least partly an American wall, running 150 miles (240 kilometers) along the entire length of the demilitarized zone.

From the viewpoint of the United States and its allies in South Korea, the wall's purpose is to block a North Korean invasion. To Major Kang and his superiors in

Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, all talk of an attack by the North is an American ruse to justify the division of Korea and ensure a permanent U.S. military presence.

"The so-called slogan of southward invasion is a total invention and a phantom," said Jon Garm

North Korea One Man's Country

Third of three articles

Chol, an official of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. "We have given assurances on many occasions that we will not invade the South, that our policy is entirely one of reunifying our country by peaceful means."

Mr. Jon's committee has been making such statements for years and getting little credence where it matters, in Washington and the South Korean capital, Seoul. Although Pyongyang has talked peace, it has built a powerful army and deployed it in a manner that Western analysts regard as threatening.

In recent months, led by Kim Il Sung, North Korean authorities have renewed efforts to ally such fears. There has been a welter of

new "peace" initiatives from the North, adding to the more than 200 such offers that Mr. Jon said have been made by Pyongyang since the Soviet and American armies divided Korea into two zones in 1945.

The moves have been accompanied by other initiatives designed to persuade the South and its allies in Washington that North Korea is evolving into a more tolerant, outward-looking nation. For one thing, more Western reporters are being invited to come to North Korea.

For another, the authorities adopted a new foreign investment law in September, a sharp departure for a nation that has endlessly preached about its policy of self-reliance.

So far, the bid for foreign capital has made little headway in the face of a credit rating that places the country close to the bottom of most international listings of credit-worthy countries.

Some diplomats have interpreted the new law much as the North Koreans present it — as a symbol of a broader policy shift that is closely associated with the growing power of Kim Jong Il, 43, the son of Kim Il Sung, who has been ruler of this country for 40 years. Others, less sanguine, say they believe that the legislation could be little more than a "tip of the hat" toward Chi-

na, which has made a bid for foreign capital a major part of its own program of economic change.

For a quarter of a century, since China and the Soviet Union grew apart, Mr. Kim has been one of the few Communist leaders who has managed to balance his relations with Beijing and Moscow. Diplomats say that both the Chinese and the Russians have sought to keep the North Korean leader from launching another war but have not dared to press him too hard for fear of pushing him into the arms of the rival Communist power.

The word that North Korean officials use more than any other in explaining their efforts is "sincere," as if in tacit acknowledgment of the distrust of the Communists that has built up in the South. Yet the presentations made by men like Mr. Jon continue, as before, to put all blame for the hostility between the two Koreas on the other side, particularly on the United States.

In discussions about ways of breaking the political impasse on the peninsula, officials insist that U.S. troops are the central obstacle to a reconciliation between North and South and that they must be removed if there is to be progress toward reunification.

Mr. Jon said that by withdrawing its troops Washington would

earn the gratitude of millions of Koreans on both sides of the demilitarized zone.

"It is a fact that we fought the United States," he said, "but it surely doesn't mean that we have to remain sworn enemies forever."

Mr. Jon was asked why people in the South should believe in the North's peaceful intentions in the light of the North's large military force, the discovery not long ago of tunnels beneath the demilitarized zone large enough to accommodate tanks, and a 1983 bomb explosion in Rangoon, the Burmese capital, that killed four South Korean cabinet members and narrowly missed killing the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan. Burma said that North Korean saboteurs were responsible for the blast.

As the question was translated, Mr. Jon laughed. He said it was the South, not the North, that went in for tunneling.

If further proof of the North's peaceful intentions were needed, he said, it lay in Pyongyang's restraint in May 1980, when South Korean authorities were faced with a student uprising in the city of Kwangju.

The redeployment of South Korean troops to deal with the trouble was one of many "golden chances" for invasion that the North has

Military Strength in Korea

North Korea	
Total armed forces:	784,500
Army:	700,000
Navy:	33,500 troops, with 21 submarines and 4 frigates
Air Force:	51,000 troops and 740 combat aircraft including MIG-21's
Population:	19,600,000
South Korea	
Total armed forces:	822,000
Army:	540,000
Navy:	49,000 troops, 11 destroyers and 8 frigates
Air Force:	33,000 troops and 440 combat aircraft including F-4's
Population:	41,600,000
U.S. Forces in Korea	
Total armed forces:	39,600
Army:	29,200
Air Force:	10,400 troops and 84 combat aircraft including F-16's

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies

The New York Times

Israel Hesitated to Seize Mengele, Ex-Agent Says

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Israeli intelligence agents tracked Josef Mengele from Argentina to Asunción, Paraguay, and then to a Brazilian farm in the early 1960s but chose not to move in to capture him, according to a retired chief of Mossad, Israel's secret service.

The former official, Isser Harel, said the hideouts of the former SS doctor were too well guarded for an abduction without a shootout.

Others have suggested that Israel, stung by criticism over its 1960 seizure of Adolf Eichmann in Argentina, was reluctant to undertake the political risk of another abduction.

Experts determined last month that a body found in a grave in Embu, Brazil, near São Paulo, was that of Dr. Mengele. He was said to have drowned in 1979 at Bertoga.

Since the identification of the body, questions have been raised whether West Germany was sufficiently diligent in tracking down Dr. Mengele, who appears to have had several hairbreadth escapes.

According to official accounts, he selected 400,000 people for gas chambers in 1943-1944 as they arrived by train at Auschwitz, in Nazi-occupied Poland. Further, he was accused of personally shooting Jews and Gypsies and of having performed bizarre experiments in quest for secrets of racial purity.

The inquiry in Brazil determined that Dr. Mengele lived in and around São Paulo in the 1960s and 1970s and drowned at 67 while swimming in an Atlantic beach.

Investigations in West Germany and materials made public by the Mengele family have focused attention on the family's role in his 1949 escape to Latin America and 30 years in hiding there.

Officials who have interviewed Dr. Mengele's son, Rolf, say he has yet to give a full account of family contacts with him.

The account by Mr. Harel, the

former Israeli intelligence officer, given in a telephone interview from Tel Aviv, called into question the testimony of a woman who admitted sheltering Dr. Mengele in Brazil for 13 years.

Mr. Harel, who masterminded the abduction of Eichmann in Buenos Aires in 1960, has said previously that the agents missed Dr. Mengele, who had also been living in the Argentine capital but, apprehensive, left for Paraguay a few months before the Eichmann abduction.

Eichmann, an officer in the SS, was later tried in Israel, convicted and hanged for having supervised the roundup and transport of millions of Jews to death camps.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Harel said, his agents tried to pick up Dr. Mengele's trail. In late 1962, he said, they tracked him to Paraguay and then to what Mr. Harel described as a heavily guarded, secluded farm 25 miles (40 kilometers) from São Paulo.

The Israeli said that he and his agents never actually spotted Dr. Mengele, but that information from "Nazi working with us" had persuaded him that Dr. Mengele was indeed spending time at the three places.

He described his Nazi informants as "small fish" who served Israel for money or out of fear they might become targets themselves.

The account conflicts with testimony of Gitta Stammer, a postwar Hungarian immigrant to Brazil, who told the authorities that she and her family sheltered Dr. Mengele — first, she said, because they did not know his identity and later out of fear — at their farms around São Paulo from 1961 to 1974.

She has said that Dr. Mengele never left the Stammer properties for more than a day or two.

The Brazilian federal police chief in São Paulo, Romeo Tuma, has cast doubt on Mrs. Stammer's account.

Mr. Harel acknowledged that he made no attempt to seize Dr. Mengele.

"We could not find the proper

conditions," he said. "Of course, we could have stormed these places but you have to use arms. We could not do it, of course. After I found out I was not able to cope with this problem by a professional operation because there weren't the conditions, I decided on another strategy."

This, he said, was "to penetrate Mengele's inner circle in Europe and South America," including people like Hans Ruedel, a German pilot, who was said to have helped arrange refuge in Paraguay for Dr. Mengele.

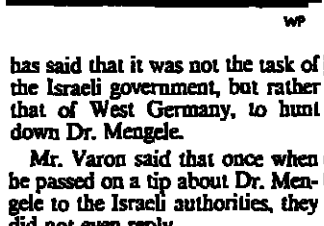
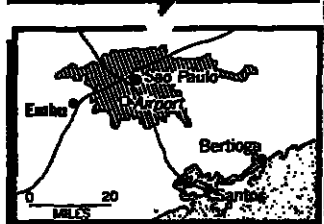
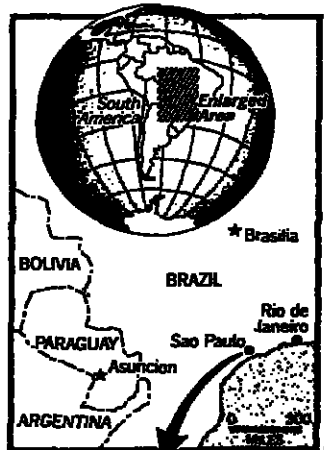
He said that he did not know about the role of Hans Sedlmeier, an employee of the Mengele family's farm machine company in Günzburg, West Germany, who has been identified as a courier who took mail and money to Dr. Mengele.

Mr. Harel said he resigned his intelligence post in March 1963 in a dispute with Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and thereafter had no role in the search for Dr. Mengele.

He added that he favored giving priority to action against German specialists working on rocket projects in Egypt.

A former Israeli ambassador to Paraguay, Benno Weiser Varon, has said that it was not the task of the Israeli government, but rather that of West Germany, to hunt down Dr. Mengele.

Mr. Varon said that once when he passed on a tip about Dr. Mengele to the Israeli authorities, they did not even reply.



BBC Program Says Israel and Egypt Deployed Nuclear Arms in 1973 War

The Associated Press

LONDON — Nuclear weapons were deployed in both Israel and Egypt during the 1973 Middle East War, the British Broadcasting Corp. has reported.

The BBC-TV program Newsnight made the claim in a report about allegations, denied by Israel, that it possesses nuclear weapons.

It said that on the second day of the war, Israel's defense minister, Moshe Dayan, phoned Prime Minister Golda Meir to ask permission to arm Jericho 1 missiles at Di-

mona, and said he received it. It described Dimona as "Israel's nuclear facility" in the Negev desert.

Newsnight said that on Oct. 12, 1973, General George Kenan, head of U.S. Air Force intelligence, listened in to a telephone conversation in which President Anwar Sadat of Egypt asked the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, for help. It said that a Soviet freighter had left the Black Sea port of Odessa, and that radar in Istanbul identified it as carrying nuclear weapons to the port of Alexandria, Egypt.

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Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune invites you to attend the 80th Anniversary of the

GORDON BENNETT AUTOMOBILE CUP

Sunday, July 21, in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.



In 1900, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune, created the first International Automobile Cup. The winner averaged 38.4 mph (61.9 kph) — despite a collision with a large Saint Bernard.

On Sunday, July 21, 1985, sixty cars built between 1903 and 1945 will participate in a Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally commemorating the 80th anniversary of the last Gordon Bennett Automobile Cup, held in 1905 in the Auvergne countryside near Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Participating cars from seven countries will drive the same 137 km route designated by the Michelin brothers for the 1905 race. Departure will be at 8 a.m.

from the Plaine de Laschamp, 14 km west of Clermont-Ferrand, on route 941A.

Regularity trials will start at 3 p.m. at the Circuit de Charade, a 4 km mountain racecourse just west of Clermont-Ferrand where several French Grand Prix have been held.

An exhibition on the 1905 Gordon Bennett Race will be open from July 15 to 25 at the Maison des Congrès in Clermont-Ferrand.

All events are organized by the Automobile Club d'Auvergne and will be free to the public. For additional information contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566.

Noteworthy Participants in the 1985 Gordon Bennett Memorial Rally

- 1903 de Dion-Bouton — Participant in the 1903 Paris-Madrid race.
- 1907 Fiat Maphistophiles — Set a world speed record in 1924: 146 mph (234.9 kph).
- 1908 Hutton — Winner of the Tourist Trophy in England in 1908.
- 1932 Peugeot 301 — Set a 24-hour speed record in 1932.
- 1932 Alfa Romeo 16 — Winner at Le Mans in 1932.

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Neglect of British Painting Means Bargains for Museums

SOUREN MELKIAN

The true masterpiece in the sale, however, was of a very different order. It belongs in a category that might be called animal portraiture, in which the English surpassed all other European schools. John Wootton (1682-1764), one of the leaders in this art, is well known for his horse portraits and hunting scenes. He also did dogs, such as the work in Sotheby's sale, two animals standing out against the background of a wooded landscape. Signed in full, dated 1736, the large painting (65 by 70.5 inches, 166 by 180 centimeters) retained its origi-

There could be no greater contrast to the lack of fervor with which English painting of this period is received than the extraordinary prices occasionally paid for silver, silver gilt or, as happened



Charity, a figure from the gold baptismal font, sold Thursday

Even more surprising than the duke's choice of gold is the sculptural quality of the four figures, three seated and one standing, that surround the hemispherical bowl, all supported by a low rectangular base on short legs. Storr, a talented silversmith, had become manager of his business by the time the piece was made and probably took no

Truman, quoting Mrs. Laurie, said Repton could not draw figures and probably produced only a

■ Deposition on Christie's
Douglas C. McGill of The New York Times reported Thursday from New York:

A top official of Christie's said in a deposition three years ago that he told the company's chairman, John A. Floyd, "shortly after" a 198

Angelo J. Aponte, the commissioner of the Department of Consumer Affairs in New York City, which licenses auctioneers, said that his department was looking at the Christie's case "very seriously." He added that for the past several months the department had been investigating auction-house practices and was considering revising auction-house regulations.

Doubt Cast on Attribution Of 'Helmet' to Rembrandt

Reinold Grosshans, spokesman for the Prussian Institute of Cultural Property, said Thursday that Jan Kelch, an expert on Dutch painting, had examined the signature on the work and found convincing evidence "voiding further attribution of the painting to Rembrandt." More tests were being conducted, he said.

Grosshans said the initial tests indicated that the painting, which is in the Dahlem Museums, was the work of an unknown artist from about 1650. Experts are also examining other paintings thought to be by Rembrandt, he said. The Dutch master lived from 1606 to 1669.

The painting is being restored and the results of the tests will probably not be released before the autumn, Grosshans said. "It is too early to lay all the cards on the table," he said.

Doubts about the origin of "The Man with the Golden Helmet" were voiced last spring by a Dutch curators' commission.

Kasdan's 'Silverado' Is a Tribute to Westerns

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Silverado" is a sweeping, glorious-looking western that's at least a full generation removed from the classic films it brings to mind. Lawrence Kasdan, who produced, directed and co-wrote the film, doesn't seem to be commenting ironically on the western form. Nor is he determined to update it. He simply approaches it from a present-day standpoint.

MOVIE MARQUEE

and the result is an energetic revival with some significant differences in scale. "Silverado" is sufficiently modern to make its landscapes bigger, its people smaller and its moral polarities less powerfully distinct than those of simpler, more starkly beautiful westerns gone by.

"Silverado" reflects and encapsulates other movies, something Kasdan is fast refining into an art. With an eye to the modern audience and its fleeting attention span,

of a final, "High Noon"-style confrontation. Nor does he do much to develop an emotional link between the audience and the characters; the film is half over before its first genuinely hackle-raising confrontation comes along. Instead, he creates the film's most satisfying moments by communicating his sheer enjoyment in revitalizing scenes and images that are so well-loved.

"Silverado" has four heroes, and it travels to several different towns, one of which gives the film its name. That it has to happen in a plot that cannot always be followed effortlessly. However, the stars are very likable, and they work well together.

They include Paden (Kevin Kline), the drifter, first seen alone on a vast expanse of desert, sleeping in his long johns; Mal (Danny Glover), a black man who battles frontier racism and displays a touching love for his family; Jake (Kevin Costner), a classic rake and daredevil; and Jake's brother Emmett (Scott Glenn), a solemn cowboy.

Among the other principals are Brian Dennehy, who plays a corrupt sheriff and whose crafty, opaque gaze (here and in "Cocoon") is the wicked look of the season, and Linda Hunt, who brings immense reserves of grace and intelligence to the barmaid's role. Less well used, through no evident fault of their own, are John Cusack as another sheriff and Jeff Goldblum as a traveling gambler. And, as Boston's unrequited, the pair's relationship has an uncomfortable appearance, has the hopeless joy of answering a compliment with a stern "After a while, I won't be so pretty. But this land will be." The rest of the screenplay, by Kasdan and his brother Mark, is a good deal sorrier.

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spare that the three young heroes, unexpectedly generate from their home-based computer. This bubble can tear through walls and expand to contain a spacecraft assembled from junk. "Explosion" itself is bubble-thin, but it glides by so fast that it leaves a trail of smoke. Hawley on the charm of Eric Luke, Freeson, and their vividly envisioned adventure in an outer space populated by aliens who have grown up on generations of TV reruns from Earth. It is also a gem of the film, actually suitable for children. It is written by Eric Luke and directed by Joe Dante of "Gremlins," with whiz-bang visual effects by Industrial Light and Magic.

£1 Million for British Library.

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Library said Thursday that it had received a gift of £1 million (\$1.38 million) from the Wolfson Foundation, a business trust, that would enable it to restore cuts planned for conservation and cataloguing pro-

ARTS / LEISURE

Technology and Publishing: Heard Any Good Books Lately?

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As John de Cepe, a stockbroker, pulled weeds from his garden in Connecticut one recent weekend, he switched on his portable cassette player and listened to a chapter of "Walden" by Henry David Thoreau.

When Alan Goldfarb set out to drive his sales territory, he put a tape in his car stereo and embarked on the saga of "The War of the Worlds" by H.G. Wells.

Discovering a new use for the universal tape cassette player, more and more readers in the United States are filling empty hours by listening to books. Seeing opportunity in technological change, publishers are rushing to market books on cassettes.

The trend does not seem to be taking hold in Europe. A spokesman for the French publisher Hachette said sales of cassette books were mostly confined to educational texts intended for educational purposes. Another publisher, Editions des Femmes, has issued a series of

classics read by well-known personalities, but these too are mostly for educational purposes, a spokesman said. In Britain, W.H. Smith sells a series called "Listening for Pleasure," recordings of books by classic and contemporary writers, which a spokesman said was selling steadily but not taking off.

"Audio tapes play to the American way of life. People want to do two things at once — driving and listening, jogging and listening, doing the laundry and listening," said Valeri Cade, president of Simon & Schuster's audio-video publishing division, which plans to introduce its "Sound Ideas" cassette line in September.

Joining the rush of mass-market publishers, Random House plans to start its "AudioBooks" line in September and Bantam Books plans to follow with Bantam Audio Publishing in early 1986. Warner Audio Publishing has 250 cassette titles in bookstores, largely because of its purchase in January of New York for Learning, a publisher of recorded books, said Jeffrey A. Hollender, publisher of Warner Audio.

"People tried to do what we are doing 10 years ago and failed," said Warner Audio's Hollender. "The difference is that there are now 140 million cassette players out there."

Hal Newman, president of Newman Communications, a rapidly expanding recorded book company based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, added: "There are now more cassette players in American households than television sets."

The Waldenbooks chain has started installing "Audio Centers" in all of its nearly 1,000 stores. Displacing space devoted to conventional books, the centers display 248 taped books, largely abridged versions.

American Express recently mailed two million customers a brochure offering "The Cassette Library of the Hundred Greatest Books." These two-hour condensed versions include Sir John Gielgud reading "Hamlet," Paul Scofield reading "Dr. Zhivago," Dame Wendy Hiller doing "Jane Eyre," Derek Jacobi with "1984" and Stewart Granger on "Call of the Wild."

Condensed versions generally run two hours and cost about \$8 in the United States. Full-length versions can run 20 hours or more and cost about \$75. A growing network of public and private lending libraries supplies unabridged versions. Rentals from commercial libraries can cost up to \$15.

"We have 200 titles," said Charles P. Coldwell, fine arts librarian for the Greenwich Library in Connecticut. "But at any one time, 90 percent are going to be checked out."

Most of the books on tape are fiction, although there is a growing demand for self-help and how-to books.

The political columnist George F. Will says he accomplishes half his annual reading by listening to full-length books rented from Books on Tape, a mail-order lending library with 1,500 titles, based in Newport Beach, California.

"I jogged through all of World War II with Churchill," Will said of Sir Winston Churchill's six-volume history, "The Second World War."

"I go through a book a week using time otherwise wasted in traffic, shaving or walking," Will said.

There is a difference of opinion in the recorded book industry over whether to get famous actors to read. Some publishers try to get well-known actors for dramatic readings while others prefer more straightforward readings by unknown actors.

Gail Garnett, a Canadian actress who recently recorded Isaac Asimov's "The Gods Themselves" for Warner, said she believed she was chosen in part because of her "non-regional" accent. "I love it because you get to play an essence of all the characters," she said.

Some recorded books include background sound effects or sound effects to denote scene transitions. But most people interviewed in the business predicted

that full-blown radio plays, such as the 1930s dramas or the sort still made in Britain by the BBC, would not return on the wings of tape decks.

Today's audiences are too sophisticated for the old-style radio plays," said Miles T. Siegel, a contract producer for Warner. Hollender said a radio drama could easily cost \$50,000 to produce, while a book usually costs Warner about \$15,000.

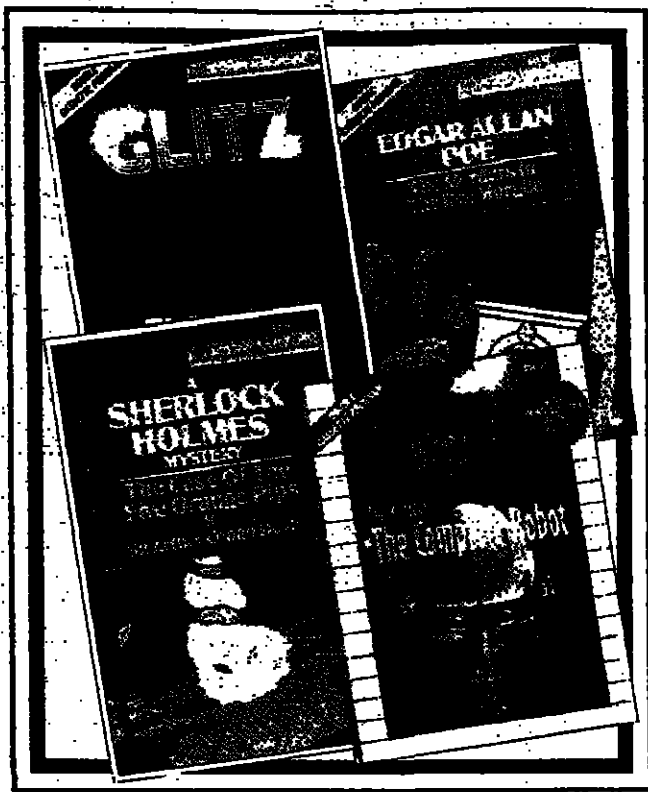
Since 1978, the percentage of Americans reading books has declined 5 percent, according to a study released last month by the Book Industry Study Group, a nonprofit organization in Manhattan. While librarians and literacy experts do not blame recorded books for the drop, they have mixed feelings about the effect of tapes in the future.

"Tapes are one more disincorporation to literacy," said Kozol. "In the case of serious works of art, there is something precious about the silence that surrounds reading. In the case of books of opinion, it is far more difficult to maintain a fine, critical edge when exposed to the quick-fix, toll-free process of listening."

On the other hand, Dr. John Y. Cole, who recently directed a study, "Books and Our Future," for the Library of Congress, said, "In some ways reading books and listening to tapes serve the same purpose — they stimulate imagination and thought."

A pioneer in the field, Dr. Arthur Lucie Klein, president of Spoken Arts of New Rochelle, New York, recently reviewed changes in audio publishing since the 1950s, when he made one of his first tapes, with the poet John Bejman.

"John kept saying, 'Who's going to be interested in this? You're not going to make any money,'" Klein recalled. "Today, the future couldn't be brighter."



A selection of recorded books from one publisher.

An Impressive London Debut Highlights a Wide Range of Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Penny Pilkington and Wendy Olsif run a gallery in New York's East Village with a name drawn from their initials, P. P. O. W. "Out of Context" is a selection of small works by 10 of the gallery's artists, at the Piccadilly Gallery in Cork Street. They include the English-born Paul Benney and Sue Coe, both living and working in New York; the sculptors Christy Rupp, Walter Martin and Kathy Grove; a fantasist, Tom Dillon; and the darkly realist Joan Nelson. Altogether, this is an impressive London debut.

"Out of Context," P. P. O. W. at Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, W1, through July 20.

Ever since The New Yorker magazine's foundation in February 1925, its cartoons have been a source of great pleasure. Fifty original New Yorker cartoons and cover

drawings are on view at the Langton Gallery. The 13 artists represented include such famous oldsters as Peter Arno and Charles Addams, as well as comparative newcomers to the magazine, such as the New Yorker James Stevenson and the Frenchman J.J. Sempe.

"50 Cartoons and Covers from The New Yorker," Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, SW1, through July 19.

Carl Richards (1903-1971), born in a Welsh mining village, friend of the poets John Tennyson and Vernon Watkins, and most sensitive visual interpreter of the poetry of Dylan Thomas, may be considered the most talented of Celtic romantic painters. His deep involvement with music and poetry is emphasized in a show at the Gillian Jason Gallery. He was renowned as a draftsman, and one of the most significant drawings here is "The

force that through the green fuse," inspired by a line in a Thomas poem, which sparked off in Richards a great sequence of drawings, paintings and prints.

"Carl Richards: The Lyric Vision," Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, Camden Town, NW1, through July 26.

The dealer Nigel Greenwood has moved to a spacious new gallery in the West End and opened with "Recent Paintings by Christopher Le Brun." Le Brun is a slow worker; this show represents all his major pieces since his New York exhibition in 1983. Near-abstracts, the new works nevertheless have figurative and romantic undertones handled on a big scale in a most accomplished manner.

"Recent Paintings by Christopher Le Brun," Nigel Greenwood Ltd., 4 New Burlington Street, W1, through July 27.

Browse and Darby, in their annual summer exhibition, show a range of 60 works in their specialist field: "British & French Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture 1870-1950." Speciality fine art is an ink and wash drawing of "Two Leopards" by David Jones (1895-1974), a quartet of small pastels by Paul Matisse (1869-1954), a small early seascape and trees by Maurice Denis (1870-1943), three major oils by Sir William Nicholson (1872-1948) — a master artist still woefully underestimated — a Picasso ink drawing of artist and model, and a group of Rodin bronzes.

"British and French Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture, 1870-1950," Browse and Darby, 19 Cork Street, W1, through July 27.

The Lefevre Gallery is showing its latest exhibition to even greater advantage than usual, having acquired two spacious upstairs drawing rooms. Among the 19 works are the splendidly theatrical "La Chanson en Rose" by Jean-Louis Forain (1852-1931), a delectable still life, "Nature morte sur fond jaune" (1953), by Nicolas de Stael (1914-1955); a near-edible still life of fruit by Gustave Courbet (1819-1877); a tremendous Cubist still life, "La Nappe Rouge," by Georges Braque (1882-1963); and

enchaining Impressionist landscapes by Monet and Pissarro.

"Important 19th- and 20th-Century Works of Art," Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, W1, through July 27.

The successors to the French Impressionists are featured in the opening show at a new gallery, Connaught Brown. Edward Vuillard (1868-1940) is represented by a free-flowing pastel "Portrait of Madame Hessel in her Garden" (c. 1926); a pastel "Vase of Flowers" (c. 1906); a lovely small Nabis work; and an intimate "Portrait of Madame Fried" playing the violin, painted in 1924. Among the less celebrated but extremely able artists are Wilhelm Theodor Fischer (1857-1928) chiefly known as a porcelain decorator, with "Wading Birds in an Estuary"; Theodore Roussel (1847-1926) with three marine watercolors; and the Danish painter Peter Vilhelm Eisted (1861-1933), with an interior and an architectural piece, both displaying extraordinary command of light.

"Aspects of Post-Impressionism," Connaught Brown, 3 Albemarle Street, W1, through July 30.

Fine printmaking is to be seen in Wynna Wayne Fine Art's fourth

anniversary celebration. Included in the great range of images are some rare specimens of early Rembrandt etchings, examples of Dürer, and two etchings from the sequence "La Taurinquinia" by Goya. An added attraction is a sequence of prints, "Les Belles Femmes," by Albert de Belleruche.

"Four Centuries of Printmaking," Wynna Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 31.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Picasso and Tut Sequels in Montreal

By William Wilson

MONTREAL — The cultural imperatives here this summer are two art exhibitions that are both less and more than they seem. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts is showing "Picasso — Meeting in Montreal" through Oct. 10. Meanwhile, on the Notre-Dame, "Rameses II" holds forth through Sept. 29 at the Palais de la Civilization. The crowds are thick and enthusiastic. Local newspapers have carried fervent letters to the editor: Evidently the show of denouncing Picasso as a charlatan or avatar of dangerous modern subjectivity has lost none of its charm a dozen years after his death.

The Picasso show includes about 80 paintings belonging to his widow, Jacqueline. The other show, also of 80 objects, celebrates Pharaoh Rameses II, whose colossal statues to himself are part of many people's mental baggage, if not part of this show. Objects on view range in character from occult magnificence to exquisite intimacy.

The Rameses exhibit is the weaker of the pair. It began with two strikes against it, because it is such a transparent attempt to repeat the blockbuster success of the "Treasures of Tutankhamun" phenomenon.

Things slump further as one realizes that the site of the exhibition is what is left of "Expo '67," the financially disastrous World's Fair that nearly bankrupted Montreal. What could create worse karma than putting the ruins of an ancient civilization inside the ruins of a modern one with its skeletal global buildings and deserted pavilions of the future?

The Palais de la Civilization is in a cavernous waiting cake style about as hospitable to art as a 747

hangar. Its spaces gobble up two-ton Egyptian granite statues like a dragon eating after-dinner mints. However, the exhibition is a worthwhile, medium-size treasure trove with a few very good large pieces, such as the magisterial Horus guarding the child pharaoh, four very fresh painted sarcophagi lids and a pink granite monolith of Rameses with wonderfully liquid volumes. Small objects on hand are even better. A simple plumb-bob level in the form of a square has the magic of the best modern art. A pair of immense earrings is a reminder of the boggling grandiosity (and discomfort) of ancient ceremonial adornment. A carved box handle in the form of a swimming nude girl is as elegant a piece of innocent lyric eroticism as long as ever concocted.

The Picasso exhibition, by contrast, is lump in sensible (if chronologically eccentric) fashion at the museum. It is possible to view the works thoroughly even on the busiest Sunday afternoons by a clever combination of persistence, pecking between elbows, tip-toeing above shoulders and pretending to drop your free folder to take in the lower bits between people's legs.

Performance of this polite rain dance reveals a group of paintings of remarkable freshness. The sensation balances between a hope that they represent a taste for crispness and a suspicion that the maestro may have been inclined to palm off unfinished pictures on her. A significant number — such as representations of a dog and a rooster — are little more than gray, monochrome, line-and-wash renderings that look like the opening moves on pictures than never got any further. One has the choice of finding them interesting insights into a great painter's attack or disappointingly thin.

If the latter conclusion is reached, there are compensations. There are a few little oddities, such as a dove painted by Picasso's teacher-father, and one of his own precocious demonstrations, a very solid academic oil study of "The Flight into Egypt" done when he was 14 years old. There's a blue-period nude, a dazzling trio of bullfight-themed pictures and a tour-de-force 1964 "Jacqueline Seated With Her Cat." In it, he moves effortlessly from a Cubist body to a classical head and throws in an Expressionist kitty for laughs.

It may just be impossible to do a bad Picasso exhibition. The man was such a phenomenon, a pictorial genius with more moods than a Colette heroine. Looking, you can't decide whether to be more amazed at his technical command or his temperamental range.

All that given, the closest thing this show offers to a new insight is the whiff of a hint that Picasso may have done something he is never suspected of doing: It looks as though, just maybe, he occasionally worried about other artists even after he was the undisputed King of the Hill. Some late pictures suggest he could resist the urge to prove he couldn't beat Willem de Kooning and Francis Bacon at their own games. For good measure, he tossed some Bronx cheers in the direction of the Minimalist and Pop artists. Maybe.

But truth to tell, these Picassos inspire nothing beyond routine (if scarcely insignificant) admiration. The museum world is now spawning sequels, just like Hollywood.

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Advanced	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
New Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
New Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	3000	3000	3000	3000
July 11	19,361	4,807	1,177	1,177	1,177
July 10	19,361	4,807	1,177	1,177	1,177
July 9	19,361	4,807	1,177	1,177	1,177
July 8	19,361	4,807	1,177	1,177	1,177
July 7	19,361	4,807	1,177	1,177	1,177

Vol. of 4 P.M. 123,500,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 122,700,000
Prev. consolidated close 124,622.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	
Indus	1234.13	1245.99	1234.13	+1.00	
Trans	1234.13	1245.99	1234.13	+1.00	
Com	1234.13	1245.99	1234.13	+1.00	
Indus	1234.13	1245.99	1234.13	+1.00	
Trans	1234.13	1245.99	1234.13	+1.00	

AMEX Sales					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Declined	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
New Issues	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume up	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Volume down	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	
Composite	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indus	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Trans	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Com	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indus	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

NYSE Prices Reach New Highs

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged up to new highs in active trading Friday but analysts said investors remained cautious as they assessed the implications of falling oil prices, a sharply lower dollar and economic reports showing the economy still weak.

Responding to Mexico's recent oil price cuts, transportation and utility issues displayed strength.

The Dow Jones industrial, utility and transportation averages all set new highs. The Dow Jones industrial average inched up 0.90 to a record 1,338.60. For the week, the Dow gained 4.15.

Advances outpaced declines 832-706 among the 2,028 issues traded.

Volume totaled 120,900,000, compared with 122,750,000 on Thursday.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported U.S. retail sales fell 0.8 percent in June while producer prices remained unchanged.

Transportation issues continued to post good gains after Mexico's announcement late Wednesday that it is cutting its oil prices. Analysts said the broader market drew support from the view that lower oil prices and a weaker U.S. dollar would help produce better corporate earnings in the second half of the year.

On the other hand, a larger-than-expected \$4-billion rise in the nation's basic money supply reported by the Federal Reserve on Thursday after the market closed had made some investors conclude that the Fed will be in no hurry to push interest rates lower.

"The market is up but not dramatically, except in the transportation sector," noted Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache. "It seems to be regrouping." She said, "We make new highs everyday and yet no one is jumping up and down."

Ms. Zagorski said one reason for the "very quiet bull market" is that the technology stocks "just are not doing too well. Investors won't get enthusiastic until they see a 3- or 4-point rise in IBM's Digital Equipment and Texas Instruments," she said.

"Investors are taking time to reevaluate the situation," said Peter Furniss of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"The decline in retail sales shows we still have a faltering economy and the \$4-billion rise in M-1 eliminates the need for the Fed to pump more money into the banking system to push interest rates down," he said. "As a result, any discount rate cut will come later rather than sooner."

While the falling dollar will aid companies with large overseas operations and markets, such a trend would also have an inflationary potential, Mr. Furniss noted. One reason domestic inflation has stayed low is that Americans have been able to buy imported goods relatively cheaply. To compete with the imported goods, American producers have also had to keep prices for their products relatively low.

City Investing Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/2 to 36 1/2. AMP followed, up 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Northern Indiana Public Service was third, up 1/4 to 12 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
123.45	122.34	AT&T	2.10	5.8	19.4	23.00	22.50	22.50	+0.50
123.45	122.34	Chrysler	1.50	4.2	19.4	35.54	34.50	34.50	+1.00
123.45	122.34	Amgen	0.80	3.5	19.4	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
123.45	122.34	IBM	3.20	6.5	19.4	125.00	120.00	123.45	+0.10
124.56	123.45	Microsoft	2.50	7.2	17.1	126.00	121.00	124.56	+0.15
125.67	124.56	Apple	1.80	8.1	15.2	127.00	122.00	125.67	+0.20
126.78	125.67	Amazon	1.50	9.0	14.1	128.00	123.00	126.78	+0.25
127.89	126.78	Google	1.20	10.0	13.0	129.00	124.00	127.89	+0.30
128.90	127.89	Facebook	1.00	11.0	12.0	130.00	125.00	128.90	+0.35
129.01	128.90	Twitter	0.80	12.0	11.0	131.00	126.00	129.01	+0.40
130.12	129.01	LinkedIn	0.60	13.0	10.0	132.00	127.00	130.12	+0.45
131.23	130.12	Slack	0.40	14.0	9.0	133.00	128.00	131.23	+0.50
132.34	131.23	Zoom	0.30	15.0	8.0	134.00	129.00	132.34	+0.55
133.45	132.34	Dropbox	0.20	16.0	7.0	135.00	130.00	133.45	+0.60
134.56	133.45	Box	0.10	17.0	6.0	136.00	131.00	134.56	+0.65
135.67	134.56	OneDrive	0.05	18.0	5.0	137.00	132.00	135.67	+0.70
136.78	135.67	SharePoint	0.00	19.0	4.0	138.00	133.00	136.78	+0.75
137.89	136.78	Teams	0.00	20.0	3.0	139.00	134.00	137.89	+0.80
138.90	137.89	Outlook	0.00	21.0	2.0	140.00	135.00	138.90	+0.85
139.01	138.90	Word	0.00	22.0	1.0	141.00	136.00	139.01	+0.90
140.12	139.01	Excel	0.00	23.0	0.5	142.00	137.00	140.12	+0.95
141.23	140.12	PowerPoint	0.00	24.0	0.2	143.00	138.00	141.23	+1.00
142.34	141.23	Access	0.00	25.0	0.1	144.00	139.00	142.34	+1.05
143.45	142.34	Visio	0.00	26.0	0.0	145.00	140.00	143.45	+1.10
144.56	143.45	Project	0.00	27.0	0.0	146.00	141.00	144.56	+1.15
145.67	144.56	OneNote	0.00	28.0	0.0	147.00	142.00	145.67	+1.20
146.78	145.67	Skype	0.00	29.0	0.0	148.00	143.00	146.78	+1.25
147.89	146.78	WhatsApp	0.00	30.0	0.0	149.00	144.00	147.89	+1.30
148.90	147.89	Telegram	0.00	31.0	0.0	150.00	145.00	148.90	+1.35
149.01	148.90	Signal	0.00	32.0	0.0	151.00	146.00	149.01	+1.40
150.12	149.01	Signal	0.00	33.0	0.0	152.00	147.00	150.12	+1.45
151.23	150.12	Signal	0.00	34.0	0.0	153.00	148.00	151.23	+1.50
152.34	151.23	Signal	0.00	35.0	0.0	154.00	149.00	152.34	+1.55
153.45	152.34	Signal	0.00	36.0	0.0	155.00	150.00	153.45	+1.60
154.56	153.45	Signal	0.00	37.0	0.0	156.00	151.00	154.56	+1.65
155.67	154.56	Signal	0.00	38.0	0.0	157.00	152.00	155.67	+1.70
156.78	155.67	Signal	0.00	39.0	0.0	158.00	153.00	156.78	+1.75
157.89	156.78	Signal	0.00	40.0	0.0	159.00	154.00	157.89	+1.80
158.90	157.89	Signal	0.00	41.0	0.0	160.00	155.00	158.90	+1.85
159.01	158.90	Signal	0.00	42.0	0.0	161.00	156.00	159.01	+1.90
160.12	159.01	Signal	0.00	43.0	0.0	162.00	157.00	160.12	+1.95
161.23	160.12	Signal	0.00	44.0	0.0	163.00	158.00	161.23	+2.00
162.34	161.23	Signal	0.00	45.0	0.0	164.00	159.00	162.34	+2.05
163.45	162.34	Signal	0.00	46.0	0.0	165.00	160.00	163.45	+2.10
164.56	163.45	Signal	0.00	47.0	0.0	166.00	161.00	164.56	+2.15
165.67	164.56	Signal	0.00	48.0	0.0	167.00	162.00	165.67	+2.20
166.78	165.67	Signal	0.00	49.0	0.0	168.00	163.00	166.78	+2.25
167.89	166.78	Signal	0.00	50.0	0.0	169.00	164.00	167.89	+2.30
168.90	167.89	Signal	0.00	51.0	0.0	170.00	165.00	168.90	+2.35
169.01	168.90	Signal	0.00	52.0	0.0	171.00	166.00	169.01	+2.40
170.12	169.01	Signal	0.00	53.0	0.0	172.00	167.00	170.12	+2.45
171.23	170.12	Signal	0.00	54.0	0.0	173.00	168.00	171.23	+2.50
172.34	171.23	Signal	0.00	55.0	0.0	174.00	169.00	172.34	+2.55
173.45	172.34	Signal	0.00	56.0	0.0	175.00	170.00	173.45	+2.60
174.56	173.45	Signal	0.00	57.0	0.0	176.00	171.00	174.56	+2.65
175.67	174.56	Signal	0.00	58.0	0.0	177.00	172.00	175.67	+2.70
176.78	175.67	Signal	0.00	59.0	0.0	178.00	173.00	176.78	+2.75
177.89	176.78	Signal	0.00	60.0	0.0	179.00	174.00	177.89	+2.80
178.90	177.89	Signal	0.00	61.0	0.0	180.00	175.00	178.90	+2.85
179.01	178.90	Signal	0.00	62.0	0.0	181.00	176.00	179.01	+2.90
180.12	179.01	Signal	0.00	63.0	0.0	182.00	177.00	180.12	+2.95
181.23	180.12	Signal	0.00	64.0	0.0	183.00	178.00	181.23	+3.00
182.34	181.23	Signal	0.00	65.0	0.0	184.00	179.00	182.34	+3.05
183.45	182.34	Signal	0.00	66.0	0.0	185.00	180.00	183.45	+3.10
184.56	183.45	Signal	0.00	67.0	0.0	186.00	181.00	184.56	+3.15
185.67	184.56	Signal	0.00	68.0	0.0	187.00	182.00	185.67	+3.20
186.78	185.67	Signal	0.00	69.0	0.0	188.00	183.00	186.78	+3.25
187.89	186.78	Signal	0.00	70.0	0.0	189.00	184.00	187.89	+3.30
188.90	187.89	Signal	0.00	71.0	0.0	190.00	185.00	188.90	+3.35
189.01	188.90	Signal	0.00	72.0	0.0	191.00	186.00	189.01	+3.40
190.12	189.01	Signal	0.00	73.0	0.0	192.00	187.00	190.12	+3.45
191.23	190.12	Signal	0.00	74.0	0.0	193.00	188.00	191.23	+3.50
192.34	191.23	Signal	0.00	75.0	0.0	194.00	189.00	192.34	+3.55
193.45	192.34	Signal	0.00	76.0	0.0	195.00	190.00	193.45	+3.60
194.56	193.45	Signal	0.00	77.0	0.0	196.00	191.00	194.56	+3.65
195.67	194.56	Signal	0.00	78.0	0.0	197.00	192.00	195.67	+3.70
196.78	195.67	Signal	0.00	79.0	0.0	198.00	193.00	196.78	+3.75
197.89	196.78	Signal	0.00	80.0	0.0	199.00	194.00	197.89	+3.80
198.90	197.89	Signal	0.00	81.0	0.0	200.00	195.00	198.90	+3.85
199.01	198.90	Signal	0.00	82.0	0.0	201.00	196.00	199.01	+3.90
200.12	199.01	Signal	0.00	83.0	0.0	202.00	197.00	200.12	+3.95
201.23	200.12	Signal	0.00	84.0	0.0	203.00	198.00	201.23	+4.00
202.34	201.23	Signal	0.00	85.0	0.0	204.00	199.00	202.34	+4.05
203.45	202.34	Signal	0.00	86.0	0.0	205.00	200.00	203.45	+4.10
204.56	203.45	Signal	0.00	87.0	0.0	206.00	201.00	204.56	+4.15
205.67	204.56	Signal	0.00	88.0	0.0	207.00	202.00	205.67	+4.20
206.78	205.67	Signal	0.00	89.0	0.0	208.00	203.00	206.78	+4.25
207.89	206.78	Signal	0.00	90.0	0.0	209.00	204.00	207.89	+4.30
208.90	207.89	Signal	0.00	91.0	0.0	210.00	205.00	208.90	+4.35
209.01	208.90	Signal	0.00	92.0	0.0	211.00	206.00	209.01	+4.40
210.12	209.01	Signal	0.00	93.0	0.0	212.00	207.00	210.12	+4.45
211.23	210.12	Signal	0.00	94.0	0.0	213.00	208.00	211.23	+4.50
212.34	211.23	Signal	0.00	95.0	0.0	214.00	209.00	212.34	+4.55
213.45	212.34	Signal	0.00	96.0	0.0	215.00	210.00	213.45	+4.60
214.56	213.45	Signal	0.00	97.0	0.0	216.00	211.00	214.56	+4.65
215.67	214.56	Signal	0.00	98.0	0.0	217.00	212.00	215.67	+4.70
216.78	215.67	Signal	0.00	99.0	0.0	218.00	213.00	216.78	+4.75
217.89	216.78	Signal	0.00	100.0	0.0	219.00	214.00	217.89	+4.80
218.90	217.89	Signal	0.00	101.0	0.0	220.00	215.00	218.90	+4.85
219.01	218.90	Signal	0.00	102.0	0.0	221.00	216.00	219.01	+4.90
220.12	219.01	Signal	0.00	103.0	0.0	222.00	217.00	220.12	+4.95
221.23	220.12	Signal	0.00	104.0	0.0	223.00	218.00	221.23	+5.00
222.34	221.23	Signal	0.00	105.0	0.0	224.00	219.00	222.34	+5.05
223.45	222.34	Signal	0.00	106.0	0.0	225.00	220.00	223.45	+5.10
224.56	223.45	Signal	0.00	107.0	0.0	226.00	221.00	224.56	+5.15
225.67	224.56	Signal	0.00	108.0	0.0	227.00	222.00	225.67	+5.20
226.78	225.67	Signal	0.00	109.0	0.0	228.00	223.00	226.78	+5.25
227.89	226.78	Signal	0.00	110.0	0.0	229.00	224.00	227.89	+5.30
228.90	227.89	Signal	0.00	111.0	0.0	230.00	225.00	228.90	+5.35
229.01	228.90	Signal	0.00	112.0	0.0	231.00	226.00	229.01	+5.40
230.12	229.01	Signal	0.00	113.0	0.0	232.00	227.00	230.12	+5.45
231.23	230.12	Signal	0.00	114.0	0.0	233.00	228.00	231.23	+5.50
232.34	231.23	Signal	0.00	115.0	0.0	234.00	229.00	232.34	+5.55
233.45	232.34	Signal	0.00	116.0	0.0	235.00	230.00	233.45	+5.60
234.56	233.45	Signal	0.00	117.0	0.0	236.00	231.00	234.56	+5.65
235.67	234.56	Signal	0.00	118.0	0.0	237.00	232.00	235.67	+5.70
236.78	235.67	Signal	0.00	119.0	0.0	238.00	233.00	236.78	+5.75
237.89	236.78	Signal	0.00	120.0	0.0	239.00	234.00	237.89	+5.80
238.90	237.89	Signal	0.00	121.0	0.0	240.00	235.00	238.90	+5.85
239.01	238.90	Signal	0.00	122.0	0.0	241.00	236.00	239.01	+5.90
240.12	239.01	Signal	0.00	123.0	0.0	242.00	237.00	240.12	+5.95
241.23	240.12	Signal	0.00	124.0	0.0	243.00	238.00	241.23	+6.00
242.34	241.23	Signal	0.00	125.0	0.0	244.00	239.00	242.34	+6.05
243.45	242.34	Signal	0.00	126.0	0.0	245.00	240.00	243.45	+6.10
244.56	243.45	Signal	0.00	127.0	0.0	246.00	241.00	244.56	+6.15
245.67	244.56	Signal	0.00	128.0	0.0	247.00			

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 13-14, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Stockman's Hasty Exit
Indicates Political Rift

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David A. Stockman's departure from the Office of Management and Budget comes at a time when the White House, the Republican-led Senate and the Democratic-led House of Representatives are still struggling to put together a budget for the fiscal year 1986. Was this the right time for the acknowledged master of budget detail to leave the government for a job on Wall Street? Did he jump or was he pushed?

The official answer from Mr. Stockman's office is that he had made clear before the 1984 election that he intended to leave before the next budget cycle began. That happens in September, when the budget office submits its guidelines for the fiscal year 1987 budget to the departments and agencies, which then go back and forth with the president and the budget office over their programs and spending figures well into December.

The administration's budget is then put to bed over the Christmas vacation and published shortly after the start of the new year. But, with the administration's Congress in the throes of carpentering a framework for the 1986 budget, there was no obviously urgent reason for Mr. Stockman to pack his bags by the end of July.

Mr. Stockman felt at odds with his conscience in some official tasks.

NOR WAS there urgency on the side of his new employer, Salomon Brothers, the investment bankers. Henry Kaufman, a Salomon Brothers director and its chief economist, said in an interview this week that Mr. Stockman would be "helpful in two areas — corporation and government finance."

He described the budget director as a "quick and disciplined learner and an intensive worker" who was very good on details. Mr. Kaufman said Mr. Stockman, who has not had previous experience in investment banking, would be expected to spend a while familiarizing himself with Salomon Brothers, and, he was confident, "would soon get to know our routines."

In any case, Mr. Stockman is not rushing to start his new work. The White House said he would take three months off to write a book about his experience in the administration.

But there are two factors in his recent White House experience that may explain Mr. Stockman's early departure: one was the flap about his speech before the board of the New York Stock Exchange, in which Mr. Stockman declared, among other things, that "we have increasingly resorted to squaring the circle with accounting gimmicks, evasions, half-truths and downright dishonesty in our budget numbers, debate and advocacy."

This was not the first time that he had given semi-public voice to his disquiet about the budget process and the administration's fiscal policy. He said after a report in The Atlantic of December, 1981 that he thought he would not be quoted until after he left office. The president simply took him "to the woodshed" over his confessions.

That no new budget director was in place to take Mr. Stockman's place further suggests that his departure was a hasty one, despite the president's warm words of appreciation.

Indeed, the second factor that may explain Mr. Stockman's hasty departure is the presence in the White House of a different chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, a tough disciplinarian who is taking hold of the budget negotiations for the president and does not appreciate rivalrous and public or semi-public voices coming from within the administration.

Edwin J. Dale Jr., the spokesman for the budget office, when asked who the new budget director was likely to be, replied that he did not know but said, "Don Regan will constitute a search committee of one" and would want "someone who will keep a lower profile than Dave Stockman."

Mr. Stockman's departure represents a key change in the character of the Reagan administration. "An era has ended," (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

MBB Sets
Sights on
Krauss

Leads Bidders
For Tank Maker

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's antitrust office is expected to approve next week a takeover of Krauss-Maffei AG, the nation's leading tank maker, by a consortium led by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, government sources said Friday.

Messerschmitt, which is based in Munich, is West Germany's leading aerospace concern and one of its largest defense contractors.

The price of the consortium's proposed purchase, which involves an 81-percent stake in Krauss-Maffei, is estimated at just under 150 million DM (\$50.8 million), industry sources said.

A 15-percent stake would remain with the current owners, the Friedrich Flick Industrieverwaltung KGaA, while some 4 percent would be retained by other shareholders.

Approval of the takeover would follow a series of bids by groups involving MBB that failed to win approval from the Federal Cartel Office, the antitrust unit.

Industry sources said a takeover by MBB would significantly increase the competitiveness of West German arms makers in winning defense contracts.

Krauss-Maffei, which is also based in Munich, posted 1984 group sales of 1.9 billion Deutsche marks, with some 1.5 billion DM related to defense. It transferred a profit of 4.4 million DM to its parent company, the Flick group, in 1984, down 37 percent from 7 million DM in 1983. In addition to tanks, the group produces locomotives, traffic systems and plastic processing machinery.

MBB had 1984 sales of 5.7 billion DM, over half of which were from sales of military products, including guided missiles, the Tornado jet, programs and helicopters. MBB's 1983 profits were 91.7 million DM. Profit figures for last year are due later this month.

Earlier this month, Cartel Office officials said they viewed the takeover bid lodged May 9 by MBB, Diehl GMBH of Nuremberg and a group of leading banks "more positively than negatively."

Diehl, an arms maker, had 1984 sales of about 1.8 billion DM. On Friday, a well-placed government source said the cartel office's assessment "had not changed."

The antitrust unit had rejected previous takeover efforts by MBB, beginning more than a year ago, on the grounds that MBB could exercise management control over the company and thereby create a kind of arms giant with near-monopoly power.

In an effort to win approval, MBB has since then sought to keep (Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Citicorp Widens Investment Role

Bank Succeeds
By Looking to
Other Markets

By Fred R. Bleakley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Running the world's largest commercial bank has never stopped Citicorp executives from dreaming of other profitable frontiers to conquer.

Despite federal laws prohibiting commercial banks from underwriting corporate securities, the bank has tried for years to become an investment banking powerhouse. Now, after a sputtering start, it believes it has hit upon the right strategy.

Instead of primarily competing with the established merger kings of Wall Street or the deep-pocketed merchant bankers in the giant Eurobond market, Citicorp is seeking its biggest growth from countries whose financial markets are growing quickly or are being radically restructured, such as Britain, Japan, Australia and Spain.

Citicorp underwrites stocks and bonds, trades government securities and acts as a stockbroker and private banker for wealthy foreigners, as well as conducting other traditional investment banking activities.

The company's selective approach has proved lucrative, although it does not always bring it the same recognition as handling \$10-billion mergers. Its annual return on investment has been more than 30 percent for the last two years, the highest for any activity in the bank, according to analysts.

The bank's \$160 million earnings last year accounted for about 20 percent of Citicorp's \$890 million net income.

Paul J. Collins, the 48-year-old chief of the Citicorp Investment Bank, cites these examples of Citicorp's new investment banking prowess:

• Citicorp was a lead manager last month for a bond offering that raised \$500 million in French francs in the French securities market for a government financing agency. It was the largest offering to date of a French security that was not managed strictly by French banks.

• In recent months it has been the lead underwriter for the initial public offerings of public stock in three British companies. Mr. Collins said it was the first time that a foreign-based institution or investment bank had played such a role.

• In May, Citicorp arranged the sale of a Brazilian food processing concern to McCormick & Co. Inc., the American spice maker. Several months earlier, it served as adviser to National Intergroup Inc. when it sold a Brazilian subsidiary to a Brazilian conglomerate.

Citicorp's investment banking thrust comes at a time when other major banking companies, including Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Bankers Trust Co., also are expanding their operations. Security Pacific National Bank recently formed a global merchant banking group that combined its domestic and international securities underwriting (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Citicorp's Investment Bank Performance

Earnings
Net income in millions of dollars
\$700

1984 Revenues:
\$729 million

Interest income 40%
Other 15%
Fees and commissions 37%
Trading

1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

100
50
0

150

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250

300

350

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450

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550

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10600

10650

10700

10750

10800

10850

10900

10950

11000

11050

11100

11150

11200

11250

4 GATT Envoys Seek United Front

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service
SAULT SAINT MARIE, Canada — The trade ministers of the United States, Japan, the European Community and Canada began four days of meetings Friday to help devise a united Western front on a new round of global trade talks.

But the United States may have complicated the discussions, designed to be informal and relatively problem-free, by acting earlier than expected on a trade dispute over Japanese high-technology products. The action involves an investigation of U.S. sales of Japanese semiconductors. It is being conducted by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yentzer, who is attending the Canada meeting.

The Canadian trade minister, James Kelleher, who is host of the meeting, said Friday that he would not comment on actions of other officials.

Although trade problems will be discussed, the main purpose of this meeting is to find a consensus on proposals for discussion at the new round of talks for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Progress on setting up the GATT talks has been marred by the refusal of the French, at the seven-nation economic summit this spring, to agree to set a date for the new round. Several Third World countries are opposed to the new round because it threatens to open up trade in industries they want to protect.

The developing countries do not want to see trade opened in services, high technology or intellectual property, Mr. Kelleher said. The four ministers now holding talks are scheduled to discuss how they can make those trade topics more palatable to the Third World, he said.

Movement toward a new round of trade talks is important in helping to defuse pressures in Congress that could result in the passage of protectionist legislation this fall, trade experts said.

The ministers have divided eight subjects among themselves for discussions during their session.

Mr. Kelleher said the discussions on tariffs and services would be conducted by the European Community, subsidies and investment by the United States, intellectual property and high technology by the Japanese, and dispute settlements and safeguards by Canada.

Citicorp Hits on New Strategy for Investment Bank

(Continued From Page 9)

and trading activities with its commercial lending.

Such a setup is similar to the operations of overseas banks, particularly in Britain, where corporate underwriting and lending activities are permitted under one roof.

"This is the first year that a lot of commercial banks are going out of their way to say they are in the investment banking business," said Richard Fredericks, a bank analyst with Montgomery Securities.

Analysts say the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision to exclude money center banks from regional banking combinations, thereby limiting some avenues of expansion, has made investment banking even more appealing.

Citicorp already is believed to be the leading investment banker in several South American countries, including Venezuela, Chile and Brazil, where it helped pioneer corporate bonds. In recent years, the number of countries in which Citicorp has made significant investment business has doubled to 36.

Citicorp's latest target is Britain, where it has taken advantage of regulatory changes by making a series of acquisitions of major securities trading and brokerage firms. Three weeks ago, Citicorp International Bank, based in London, changed its name to Citicorp Investment Bank.

The new name is in time with a plan to triple the London group's capital to about \$300 million over the next year and to become a major player in gilt-edged securities, venture capital, financial futures, brokerage and international bond financing. Citicorp would then be in the same league as London's largest merchant banks, such as Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.

According to Lawrence Cohn, a banking analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., Citicorp "has a history of fits and starts in investment banking." Its earlier forays, which were concentrated in the United States, were somewhat unsuccessful in several key areas.

The bank holding company tried for years, for example, to become a major force in private placements. Private placements are the sales of corporate debt and preferred stock to a small group of institutional investors, and corporate mergers and acquisitions. Despite Citicorp's vast network of corporate contacts, however, it has yet to become a firm leader in either field.

One problem that has plagued the company is its failure to match Wall Street's top salaries. In addition, the bank's exclusion from corporate underwriting in the United States has kept it from becoming an expert at pricing such securities, a factor that has damaged it in the private placement area.

Even in an area where Citicorp is a recognized leader, arrangement of interest-rate swap transactions for corporations, trouble has developed lately. Several key members of its team have been recruited away from the bank. Stephanie Warren, for example, who had supervised the New York swaps operation, has joined Security Pacific National Bank.

Nonetheless, "Citicorp clearly believes investment banking will pay off big in future years," Mr. Cohn said.

One way to determine where Citicorp is placing its bets, he said, is to see which area of the bank has been allowed the biggest increase in expenses.

Expenses at Citicorp's Institutional Bank, its corporate and government lending arm, grew by 10 percent in the first quarter. By contrast, expenses at the Individual Bank, its consumer operation, increased 21 percent, and expenses at the Investment Bank 28 percent.

It was Citicorp's former chairman, Walter B. Wriston, who began the push into investment banking, and the effort has been continued under John S. Reed, who replaced him last summer. But at Citicorp the term "investment banking" embraces far more than the traditional activities of Wall Street firms.

Citicorp's operation includes a multibillion-dollar pension fund management operation as well as an international private banking

operation for individuals with high net worth.

Some 1,200 of the Investment Bank's 6,000 employees work for the private banking operation. In addition, a big chunk of the investment banking group's capital is linked to government securities trading, where Citicorp is one of the major participants in the U.S. market.

About half of the Investment Bank's earnings stem from its U.S.-based activities. Aside from government securities trading, Citicorp has a large venture capital operation where it stakes its own money and is a major underwriter of municipal securities.

Stockman's Move Was Hasty

(Continued From Page 9)

Henry Aaron of the Brookings Institution, who served in the Carter administration, said in an interview, "David Stockman clearly understood not only the budget but economic realities. Yet this has been the most devastating episode in budgetary history. Stockman served the administration with a combination of dazzling technical skill and moral vacuity."

The problem that Mr. Stockman faced is one that other exceptional technicians and professionals have met in government: How to do a professional job and satisfy both a politician's and one's own conscience. Mr. Stockman clearly felt in conflict with his conscience, and sought to appease it with off-the-record or not-yet-for-publication remarks.

Martin S. Feldstein, as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, took the more dangerous

Japanese Banks Sign China Loan

TOKYO — The Bank of China has signed for a \$2-billion, 10-year loan from a syndicate of 67 Japanese banks, the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. announced Friday.

The loan, repayable after a five-year grace period, will carry an interest rate 1/4 point over London Interbank Offered Rates in the first six years, rising to 1/2 point over Libor in the last four years, a bank spokesman said.

Management fees were not disclosed by the Bank of Tokyo, which is the sole lead manager. The Japanese banks range from major city banks to mutual banks making their first foreign currency loans.

Taiwan Curbs Illegal China Trade

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Taiwan is beginning to crack down on the flourishing illegal trade between the island and the Chinese mainland, most of which is channeled through Hong Kong.

The increasing traffic led to investigations in May by one of the most powerful arms of Taiwan's military intelligence network, the Taiwan Garrison Command, according to sources in Taipei.

Newspapers in Hong Kong reported the detention of three businessmen by the command, and the sentencing of one Taiwanese to a military court to eight years in prison for bartering directly with mainland China.

A Hong Kong woman who acted as an agent for Taiwan traders has been denied an entry visa to Taiwan, according to these reports.

These moves mark the first extensive investigation into the trade, which has grown in only three years to reach last year's official total of \$560 million. Diplomats in Hong Kong and Taipei say these statistics probably do not reflect the whole picture, and that last year's total might be set more accurately at \$600 million to \$700 million.

Hong Kong government statistics, which do not include Taiwan's indirect trade with China via Tokyo or Singapore, registered \$540 million worth of goods sold via Hong Kong in the first four months of this year alone, that is an increase of 46 percent over the same period in 1984. The total for this year, for all China-Taiwan trade, is expected to reach \$1 billion.

The Taiwan government is afraid that the island's businesses will become overly dependent on mainland orders and increase the economy's vulnerability to overtures by the Communists.

Although Taiwan's 10.6 percent economic growth rate put it at the top of Asian nations last year, its export-led economy has suffered this spring from a drop in demand from its primary market, the United States. Economists in Taipei report that demand by mainland Chinese for Taiwanese goods is keeping some manufacturers' order books full.

MBB Sets Sights On Tank Maker

(Continued From Page 9)

its participation in a takeover as indirect and limited as possible, at least on paper. Under the current plan, KTG Raketentechnik GmbH, a 50-50 joint venture between MBB and Diehl, would acquire a 24.95-percent stake, giving MBB 12.5 percent of Krauss-Maffei.

The largest stake, 25.5 percent, would be held by Bayerische Landesanstalt fuer Aufbaufinanzierung, the Bavarian regional finance agency, while the remaining shares would be divided nearly evenly between three commercial banks: Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank and Bayerische Vereinsbank.

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1984

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SPORTS

Sports Boom in West Germany

Becker, Langer Lead Indications of Growing Athletic Success

By George Boehmer

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — After years of being overshadowed by East Germany's state-run program, West Germany has gained the sports spotlight, emerging as a nation of top athletes.

The latest success: Wimbledon champion Boris Becker.

Always recognized as a powerhouse in soccer, track and field and skiing, West Germany now has two champions in international sports it never really excelled in previously: tennis and golf.

Becker and Bernhard Langer, the 1985 Masters winner, are the country's newest sports heroes.

Becker, at age 17, became the first Ger-

man, youngest player and first non-seed to win the Wimbledon men's singles title last Sunday. By doing so, he sent West Germany into a patriotic euphoria.

"I think this will change tennis in Germany now. Maybe now they have an idol," he said after beating Kevin Curren for the title.

West Germans devotedly followed Becker's march through the prestigious grass-court tournament on the day of the final, streets were empty as fans stayed home to watch the match on television.

The victory brought congratulatory cables from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker and front-page photographs of the grinning, red-haired teenager kissing his trophy.

The mayor of Becker's hometown of Lenn, near Heidelberg, said he had answered telephone calls around the clock from people wanting to know more about the new star.

"This is something we needed," said Dieter Klein, 39, a tool and die salesman from Frankfurt, on his way to pick up his 13-year-old son at tennis practice.

The U.C. National Bank Tennis Classic in Washington, D.C., announced Thursday that Becker had withdrawn from that tournament because of an ankle injury.

[Becker has been vacationing in Monaco, where a doctor told him to stay off his swollen left ankle for 5 to 10 days, said Henry Brehm, director of the tournament.]

Friday, more than 25,000 cheering people gave Becker a hero's welcome in Leimen, population 17,000, as he rode in a motorcade through streets festooned with flowers, flags and welcome-home signs.

Langer made it two in a row after the Masters by winning the Heritage Classic at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Those triumphs, in events usually dominated by U.S. stars, took even West Germans by surprise.

After the Masters, Langer said he hoped "thousands and thousands of youngsters see this and take up golf so that we can produce some more champions from that part of the world."

West Germany's rise in sports was signaled at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. It won 59 medals, second to the United States, although in the absence of the powerful

teams from the boycotting Soviet-bloc countries.

West Germany started competing in the Olympics as a separate nation in 1968. Until then, it and East Germany sent joint teams to the Games. The dominance of the state-sponsored East German athletes in Olympic trials prompted West Germany to stop the practice.

One of the stars in Los Angeles was West German swimmer Michael Gross, 21, who won two golds and a silver medal and set two world records.

"The Albatross" splashed his way into the headlines again when he broke two more world records in late June. Gross now holds four world records and is recognized as the world's top freestyle and butterfly swimmer.

In women's tennis, West Germany has two players ranked among the world's top 10: Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Steffi Graf.

Graf, 15, has been touted by some experts as a possible successor to Martina Navratilova or Chris Evert Lloyd, who have long dominated the sport.

With a population of 60 million, West Germany has 1.64 million tennis players registered in 7,757 clubs. That figure is nearly three times more than it was 10 years ago.

"Becker's success is historical. We couldn't have done more for advertising tennis with the most expensive publicity campaign," said Christian Thiemann, spokesman for the German Tennis Federation.

West Germany's national soccer team is one of the favorites to win next year's World Cup in Mexico, probably the most cherished trophy in international sports. West Germany won the 1954 and 1974 tournaments.

The country also is beginning to make a mark in basketball.

Detlef Schrempf, who played for the University of Washington, and Uwe Blah, who played at Indiana University, recently were taken by the Dallas Mavericks in the National Basketball Association draft.

Manfred Pelzer, a spokesman for the West German Basketball Association, said there are at least 50 other German basketball players scattered throughout the United States. He said 15 specifically were sent there to sharpen their game and return home to play on West Germany's national team.



Bernhard Langer: Masters winner.

But, Pelzer said, European basketball officials are seeking to stop the drain of their most talented players.

"We invest money in these guys, send them there to develop, and they are being grabbed off to play for the Americans," he said.

Part of the rise in West Germany's sports status can be traced to the West German Institute for Sports Assistance, which provides financial support to promising amateurs.

Gross, decathlon star Jürgen Hingsen and double Olympic gold medalist Ulrike Meyfarth, now retired from women's high jumping, were among those benefiting from the program, said the institute's spokesman, Ginter Pelschenke.

"Some young tennis players have received assistance in the past, but not Becker because he turned professional so young," Pelschenke said.

He said it was individual effort and private support from their families that took Becker and Langer to the top.

"We've never supported golfers, but we may in the future if it becomes an Olympic sport," he said.

Ryan Passes 4,000 Mark By Striking Out 11 Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Nolan Ryan, who has struck out more batters, pitched more no-hitters and struck out 10 or more in a game more times than anybody else in baseball history, established another milestone Thursday night. And the New York Mets almost stepped over it.

Ryan struck out Danny Heep for his 4,000th career strikeout, but it was Bill Doran's 12th-inning hit, his fifth of the game, that enabled Houston to pull out a 4-3 victory that ended the Mets' nine-game winning streak.

Ryan became the first pitcher in history to record 4,000 strikeouts, leaving the game after seven innings with 4,004, having fanned 11 batters.

"I wanted to do it at home in front of the home crowd," Ryan said. "I knew if I didn't do it tonight, I was going to do it on the road. That was definitely a motivation to do it tonight."

"I was glad he got his 4,000 strikeouts and glad to be part of the game," said the Mets' starter, Sid Fernandez.

"It's something I'll always remember and tell my kids about. I don't have any kids. But when I do, I'll tell them."

Ryan might also have gotten the victory had New York not come up with two unearned runs in the seventh to tie at 3, after Ty Ganev dropped Len Dykstra's fly ball for a two-base error and Dykstra took third, beating a run-down on Wally Backman's fielder's choice.

Dickie Thon, leading off the bottom of the 12th, slapped a single to left off losing pitcher Tom Gorman and was bumped to second before Doran singled.

"That ball barely was hit hard enough to get out of the infield," said Doran.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Steve Yeager's two-run single ended a scoreless tie in the seventh inning and Los Angeles won its fourth straight, moving to within a half-game of the lead in the National League West Division.

Reds 2, Expos 0: In Cincinnati, Dan Bilello singled in the game's first run in the seventh inning against Montreal. Rookie Ron Robinson won his fifth straight without a loss, while the Reds ended a three-game slide.

Pirates 6, Giants 4: Johnny Ray hit a two-run homer in Pittsburgh, rookie Joe Orsulak went 4-for-4 and Cecil Guante pitched 5 2/3 innings of two-hit ball against San Francisco. That ended the Pirates' four-game losing streak but lengthened the Giants' to five in a row.

Brewers 3, Phillies 2: Rafael Ramirez's single to right-center scored pinch-runner Milt Thompson in the bottom of the ninth and beat Philadelphia in Atlanta.

The Phillies' manager, John Felske, decided to put Von Hayes behind second base and go with only two outfielders with the game tied, nobody out and the bases loaded.

Orioles 7, White Sox 6: In the American League, Chicago relief ace Bob James was one out away from nailing down a save in Baltimore, but then was struck by an attack of condescension — inflammation of the kneecap, Mike Stanton relieved with the bases empty and four batters left with a stunning loss, Fred Lynn having hit another game-winning homer.

After an RBI single by Eddie Murray, Lynn cleared the bases with a three-run shot that gave him his fourth ninth-inning game-winning RBI this season, three of which have come via the home run.

Lee Lacy, who increased his hitting streak to 14 games, got his fourth hit of the game to start the winning rally, Cal Ripken walked, and Murray singled in Lacy before Lynn drilled a 3-1 pitch over the 360-foot mark.

Twins 5, Tigers 1: Rookie Mark Salas hit a tie-breaking two-run double during a three-run fifth that gave Minnesota its victory in Detroit. Mike Smithson and Ron Davis pitched a six-hitter as the Twins beat the Tigers for the fifth time without a loss this year.

A's 9, Brewers 3: In Oakland, California, Mickey Tetlowton homered against Milwaukee and Don Sutton won his sixth straight — and his 289th in the majors.

Royals 1, Indians 0: Danny Jackson pitched a six-hitter in Cleveland and George Brett hit a first-inning homer for Kansas City, which was held to five hits by Vern Riffe.

Brett got three hits, the 15th time he has accomplished that this season, and raised his batting average to .359, best in the AL.

Yankees 11, Rangers 7: Pinch-hitter Don Baylor got his 10th grand slam in the majors during an eight-run fourth inning that beat Texas in New York. The Yankees' starting pitcher, Joe Cowley, left in the third when his nose was broken by a collision with the Rangers' Toby Harrah near the first-base line.

Don Mattingly narrowly missed getting a grand slam in the fourth when his upper-deck smash went just outside the right-field foul pole. He then doubled in three runs.

Blue Jays 5, Angels 3: Rance Mulliniks got two doubles and a single, scored twice and drove in a run to help Toronto win in Anaheim, California. George Bell had two RBI singles as the Blue Jays won their fifth straight game.

Jesse Barfield short-circuited an Angels' rally in the seventh when he cut down Rod Carew with a 320-foot throw from right field, the ball reaching third base on the fly.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 1: Al Nipper and Steve Crawford pitched a one-hitter in Seattle, allowing only a sixth-inning single by Ivan Calderon, and Steve Lyons paced Boston's 10-hit attack by driving in three runs to ensure the Mariners lost their fifth straight.

Williams' other reserves were outfielders Joe Cruz of Houston, Dave Parker of Cincinnati and Tim Lincecum of Montreal; infielders Jack Clark of St. Louis, Pete Rose of Cincinnati, Ryne Sandberg of Chicago, Garry Templeton of San Diego and Tim Wallach of Montreal, and catchers Tony Pena of Pittsburgh and Orzelle Virgil of Philadelphia.

Rose, who has played first, second and third bases and right and left fields previously, will be making his 17th All-Star appearance.

Anderson's reserves were outfielders Harold Baines of Chicago, Tom Brunansky of Minnesota, Phil Bradley of Seattle and Gary Ward of Texas; infielders Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, Don Mattingly of New York, Damaso Garcia of Toronto, Wade Boggs of Boston, Paul Molitor of Milwaukee and Alan Trammell of Detroit; and catchers Carlton Fisk of Chicago and Eric Whitt of Toronto.



Nolan Ryan's aim was true in Houston as Danny Heep of the Mets became his record 4,000th strikeout Thursday.

Coleman, McGee Steal Game

Los Angeles Times Service

ST. LOUIS — Vince Coleman was on the Busch Stadium video screen between innings Thursday night, saying to the fans: "Please, while you're here at the game, be considerate to your fellow man."

Coleman then proceeded to treat the San Diego Padres and pitcher Mark Thurmond with complete disrespect, stealing three bases and scoring twice in the St. Louis Cardinals' easy, 6-0 victory.

And Coleman, who has a league-leading 62 stolen bases, just began the track meet. After he gets on base, up comes Willie McGee. Since McGee runs a 4.45-second 40-yard (36.5-meter) dash — a little off Coleman's 4.3 pace — he will steal, too. Thursday night, the Willie and Vince tag team was successful on two double steals, which led to four runs, which led to the Padres' third straight loss, which led to pitcher John Tudor's 10th straight victory.

Overall, the Cardinals stole eight bases, their season high, and the Padres committed five errors.

The Cardinals never hit the ball very hard. But they would hit it somewhere on the ground, and, with them, that is enough, considering how they almost always beat out the throw. Coleman singled by third baseman Kurt Bevacqua in the first inning, and McGee singled to center. The first heat was on.

Immediately, the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog, ordered a double steal. Thurmond, who has a very slow delivery to the plate, was hopeless. So was catcher Terry Kennedy. Kennedy did not even throw the ball, and base runners stood on second and third. Two outs later, Tito Landrum singled for two runs.

In the fourth, Coleman bunted. Bevacqua fielded the ball and threw it eight feet over Steve Garvey's head, but Coleman had to hold at first since the ball bounced back to Garvey. Coleman stole second, McGee walked on four pitches and the second heat was on.

Again, Herzog ordered a double steal. This time, Kennedy threw to third, where the ball bounced in front of Bevacqua and a throw left, Coleman scored. McGee then stole third, uncontested, Jack Clark followed with a base hit and it was 5-0.

Sutton won his sixth straight — and his 289th in the majors.

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Each day only eight watches assembled, polished and finished by hand, are leaving the Blancpain workshops. Water-resistant, steel gold-steel, 18 k gold.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Hinault's Team Loses Suit to Rival

PARIS (UPI) — Four-time Tour de France champion Bernard Hinault, his agent and the La Vie Claire health food company were jointly ordered Friday to pay 700,000 francs (\$75,000) in damages to a rival health food concern that used to sponsor the French cyclist.

A Paris court ruled in favor of the Vitagourmet company, which claimed Hinault broke an endorsement contract when he left the Renault team in 1984 to join the La Vie Claire team. The verdict was appealed.

Baseball Talks Canceled Until July 25

NEW YORK (AP) — Representatives of baseball management and the players association, who have been negotiating a new collective bargaining agreement since November, met for one hour Thursday and canceled a session that had been scheduled for Friday.

They will meet again July 25, after the All-Star break and after the union meets Monday in Chicago to set a strike date.

U.S. Women Take Right to Exercise

HARTSDALE, New York (UPI) — Women have become a majority of new participants in running, weight training, physical conditioning and fitness bicycling in the United States, according to a survey.

Some of the findings by American Sports Data Inc.: Three out of five new physical conditioning and weight training participants and seven out of every 10 new fitness bicyclists were women; of the adults who have taken up running or jogging in the past year, 57 percent are female.

For the Record

Chris Nicholl, former Northern Ireland international soccer defender, signed a three-year contract to manage first division Southampton. (UPI)

San Diego Padres officials, saying they want to maintain a family atmosphere at the team's home games, have asked the stadium concessionaire to halt beer sales during the late innings. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	600	300	.667	0
San Francisco	500	400	.556	10
San Diego	400	500	.444	20
Pittsburgh	300	600	.333	30
Philadelphia	200	700	.222	40
St. Louis	100	800	.111	50
Montreal	0	900	.000	60

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clare, Brandy (117), Pittsburgh, Ray (111), Chicago	782	988	386-4	12	6
Montreal	698	988	608-4	7	8
McCormick	608	988	208-7	2	7
Hesketh, Lucas (3) and Fitzgerald; Robin- son, Power (8) and Billardella, W. Robinson, S. L. Hesketh, S. L. Power (16).	108	128	604-7	18	8
Barnister, Splitter (7), Agosto (7), James (8), Stanton (9) and Fisk; McGregor, Stewart (7) and Dempsey, W. Stewart, J. L. Stan- ton, I. H. Hays—Chicago, Fiat (22), Baltimore.					

Major League Standings

Kennedy; Tador and Niets. W-Tador, 10-7.	Cook, Welsh (4), Rozama (6), Schmidt (8)
W-Thurmond, 5-7. HR-S. Louis, Clark (17).	and Petrelli; Cowley, Bardi (3), Shirley (3).
Philadelphia 601 000 910-2 7 1	Armstrong (8), Fisher (9) and Hassler, Wynne-
Atlanta 900 000 111-3 10 1	g (3). W-Shirley, 3-2. L-Cook, 2-1. HRs-
Demm, Carman (1), Anderson (9) and Virg-	Texas, McDowell (5). New York, Winfield
g; Smith, Deaton (8), Sutter (9) and Carone,	(11), Randolph (2), Baylor (15).
W-Sutter, 5-1. Anderson, 2-1. HR-Phil-	500 000 222 7 30

Nolan Ryan's Strikeout Record

Year	Strikeouts
1969	374
1970	383
1971	373
1972	383
1973	373
1974	373
1975	373
1976	373
1977	373
1978	373
1979	373
1980	373
1981	373
1982	373
1983	373
1984	373
1985	373
TOTAL	4,004

ALL-TIME STRIKEOUT LEADERS

Player	Strikeouts
1. Nolan Ryan	4,004
2. Steve Carlton	3,712
3. Gaylord Perry	3,534
4. Walter Johnson	3,508
5. Tom Seaver	3,476
6. Don Sutton	3,237
7. Ferguson Jenkins	3,199
8. Bob Gibson	3,177
9. Bob Feller	3,122
10. Jim Bunning	3,085

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St. Louis	100	800	.111	50
Montreal	0	900	.000	60

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Category	0	1	0	10	22	0
Thursday's Result						
Winnipeg 16, Hamilton 11						

Transition

Romanian Athletic Federation on July 3. A British official said Thursday by telephone from London that the federation had replied that "it was too short notice to include it

Major League Standings

CHICAGO—Traded Tim Lollar, pitcher, to Boston for Reid Nichols, outfielder, and a player to be named later.

NEW YORK—Optioned Scott Bradley, outfielder-catcher, to Columbus of the International League. Recalled Don Posada, outfield-

onships will be held this weekend, yet Puica said earlier in the week that she wanted to run in London but had not been invited. That was why the invitation was sent

Nolan Ryan's Strikeout Record

LA. LAKERS—Announced that the team would not exercise the option on Bob McAdoo's contract for the 1985-86 season.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Alfreddrick Hughes, forward, to a contract.

FOOTBALL

The Associated Press

ART BUCHWALD

Building Up Flight Miles

WASHINGTON—I see where several airline companies are being taken over. Frankly, I don't know why anyone would want to buy an airline nowadays. The way they're handing out free tickets I predict in two years everyone will be flying for nothing anyway.

What happened was that some sales promotion genius thought up the idea of awarding "frequent flyer" mileage credits equal to the number of miles the passenger flew. These credits, when built up, could then be exchanged either for free flights or upgrading to a better class of travel. For example, if you earn a credit of 60,000 miles you can fly coach to any destination in the United States; for 100,000 miles you can fly first class. And for 150,000 miles you get to take your entire family, including the dog, anywhere in the world.



Buchwald

If the airlines had just stuck to the original idea it would have made sense. But they started giving out "bonus" miles, not just for flying but for renting a car, staying in a certain hotel or eating a particular kind of pizza 30 days in a row.

I hadn't realized how easy it was to build up bonus mileage until I went into an airline office on Fifth Avenue in New York last week.

I told the lady behind the counter, "I'd like to ask about a trip to Paris."

The lady handed me a coupon. "What's this?" I asked.

"You're entitled to 5,000 bonus miles for coming in and inquiring about our flight to Paris."

"That's wonderful," I declared.

Tintin Memorial

Agence France Presse
BRUSSELS—Friends are being collected for a 10-meter-high (33-foot) statue of the Belgian cartoon character Tintin and his dog Milou between Brussels and the international airport at Zaventem by the Friends of Hergé, the pen name of Tintin's creator, Georges Remi.

"Wonderful," she said. "Before our frequent flyer bonus program we were carrying less than 25 percent of passenger loads. Now that we're offering free flights you can't get a seat on our planes."

I took the ticket and showed it in my pocket. "Can I ask you one question? How's business?"

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A Kibbutznik In the Rockies

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Amos Oz, the Israeli novelist and essayist, dropped off some aphorisms and observations the other day while passing through New York on the way to Colorado, where he has been teaching and absorbing the American scene through the keen vision of a kibbutznik in the Rockies.

In carefully chosen, fluent sentences, as if mentally translating from Hebrew into English, he talked about the six years of word-sculpting that went into his new novel, "A Perfect Peace" (a Helen and Kurt Book Award winner, published by Knopf). He also discussed writers and students in the Middle East and Middle West, and a surprising personal influence—Sherwood Anderson.

"A Perfect Peace," the story of a family living on a kibbutz in the early days of Israel, is concerned with the clash of immigrants and their native-born children. "The crux of the novel," Oz said, "is the marvelous dream of the idealistic pioneers, those old tyrants who wanted to revolutionize the human psyche and the nature of love. Somehow, their dream still hovers in the air." The title derives from a prayer said at graveside. "It's not simply a nostalgic novel about fathers and sons," he said, "but about yearnings."

Oz said there was a subject to

"A Perfect Peace" that he hoped

readers would discern. "I re-

solved to convey a certain biblical

story—about King Saul, Jonathan

his son, and David, Saul, the mag-

netic, fading figure, Jonathan, the

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